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Only a Baby Small.

Only a baby small,
Dropt from the skies;
Only a laughing face,
Two sunny eyes;
Only two cherry lips,
One chubby nose;
Only two little hands,
Ten little toes
Only a golden head,
Curly and soft;
Only a tongue that wags,
Loudly and oft;
Only a little brain,
Empty of thought;
Only a little heart,
Troubled with naught;
Only a tender flower,
Sent us to rear;
Only a life to love,
While we are here.

Spring is Coming.

With drifting snow the fields are hid,
The frost is on the pane;
The frozen river moans and groans,
And clanks his icy chain.
But a happier time will soon arise,
For under the arch of southern skies,
The spring is coming again, sad eyes,
The spring is coming again.

Through leafless boughs the rueful wind
Wails low his drear refrain;
And from the icy north the storm
Comes sweeping down amain.
But skies shall soften, and storms depart,
And buds shall swell and verdure start,
And blossoms cover the plain, faint heart,
For spring is coming again.

The spring is coming again, good sooth,
And store of cheer she brings,
For icy gleams, the flash of streams,
And the glint of glancing wings;
For the wintry day, the merry May;
For snow wreaths, brings she garlands gay,
With many a rollicking roundelay,
And silvery carolings.

And if my spring-hopes should fade,
And promise fruit in vain;
Should wintry sorrows chill my heart,
And cloud my life with pain,
I will cheerily wait for a brighter day.
And trust that heaven will bring the May
That, brighter and gladder forever and aye,
Shall never fade or wane.

NASBY ON THE CRUSADERS.

The Temperance Crusade at the Corners ---Pollock and Bigler Get Up a Woman's Movement---The Great Failure.

Joe Bigler, the infamus, and Pollock, wich is worse, hev been at it agin. There is an amount uv devilment in the buzzums uv them men wich biles over perpetooally, and wich kin no more be stopped than kin fermentashen in celder. The Corners will hev to rise in its mite, and kill them two impious wretches in self-defence.

The fact that Mrs. Bascom, the saloon keeper's wife, hez bin gittin a large assortment of new cloze in Looisville, and that she's the only woman in the Corners who hez a second dress—and it wood be almost safe to say the fust one—hez bin taken advantage uv by these feends to perdooce an insurrekshen in our otherwise quiet households.

Issaker Gavitt's wife, Lucindy, and Deekin Pogram's wife, and his dawter, Mirandy, happened to be in Pollock's store a buyin some pork to bile, when, ez ill luck wood hev it, Mrs. Bascom passed down the street. She had on a fur sack and a noo bonnet, and hed gloves on, and a muff, and a gold chain, and she held her head well up, and hed a ostridge feather. She wuz a gorgeous site for the Corners.

"See Mrs. Bascom, Mirandy," sed Joe Bigler, callin the attenshun uv the wimen to her, ez she went sailin down the street.

They all looked at her, and rage filled their buzzums.

"I never hed a buzzum pin," sed Mirandy, indignantly.

"Why, I ain't got no shoes—to say nothin' uv fur overshoes," shrieked Lucindy Gavitt?

"Why don't Issaker git yoo shoes?" asked that villainous disturber, Pollock.

"He never hez no money," answered Lucindy.

"Wat did he do with the money I paid him for his corn, two weeks ago?" wuz the innocent question uv Pollock.

It wuz a spark uv fire in a magazine.

"Hez he sold his corn?" she asked, her voice quiverin' with emoshen.

"He tild sell it to me two weeks ago," sed Pollock.

"The ornery cuss! Why, he promised me a pare uv shoes and the baby some cloze when he sold that corn."

"But, my deer Mrs. Gavitt, sed this hypercritikle sneak, "you know—"

Jest then Mrs. Bascom was returnin—

"But you know," he continyood, "he hed to pay Bascom, becoz—by the way ther goes Mrs. Bascom agin, and aint she a stunner—becoz G. W. hed to go to Looisville to get his wife's winter outfit, and he hed to hev wat Issaker owed him."

"And the munney for the corn, wich I planted and hoed, and cut, and shucked, hed to go to put cloze on Liz Bascom, did it? Liz Bascom hez cloze, hez she?"

And this enraged woman howled with emoshun, as did Mirandy Pogram and her mother.

And Pollock kept addin fooel to the flame he had kindled.

"Here," sed he to Lucindy, "is a lovely piece uv velvet wich wood make yoo an elegant sack, and, Lord bless yoo, how this French flannel wood make up into a dress and cloak for yoor baby! It does seem to me as though Issaker and the Deekin mite let you wimmin hev enuff money to git yoo some things. It seems a pity that Mrs. Bascom shood hev everything!"

Ef there is anything which'll make a lion out uv a woman, it's the desire for dry goods. Pollock knowd this and he played it onto em. He showd em dry goods till they became raving maniacs.

These three misguided wimmen left that store croosaders—they wuz so many Jone uv Arks. Thro the mud they went to Mrs. McPelter's, to Mrs. Elder Pennibacker's, and to the wife of every regler resident uv the Corners, and they determined to make a move ontu Bascom, and stop his bizniss atyhay, so that the money spent at his bar could be yoosed in gittin cloze for them and their children. They appointed Toosday last ez the day on wich they wuz to make the raid. They arranged a percession, with banners onto wich they wuz to write, "Less rum—more cloze," and they wuz to visit Bascom and set down in his grocery and compel their husbands not to drink no more, and Bascom not to sell em anything anymore.

There wuz wild forebodins of woe in Bascoms, G. W., hisself, and Issaker Gavitt, and Deeken Pogram and myself all sot with pale faces, dreading this invasion. I am a man uv resource. I advised that a barl be rolled ont into his barn and a bar be extemporized there, where we cood get our nips, till this cyclone shood pass over. This G. W. consented to do, and thus fortified we sot down and awaited the attack.

The sun come out smilin, and it wuz warm enuff to go barefooted, and the Corners wuz happy. The percession wuz to march at eleven.

"We are lost," sed Bascom, gloomily.

"Oh, that I should live to see this day," sighed Deekin Pogram.

"Let us comport ourselves like men," sed I. "This is a cyclone. It will only last a few days. Cannot we submit to deprivation for that time?"

Ten o'clock arrived. The wind set in from the north. Issaker rushed out and looked at the sky, and came back with hope on his countenance.

"Ef this wind holds we are saved! Ha! it grows colder! There's flakes uv snow in the air! The percesher can't move. The percesher ain't got no shoes."

It did git colder. The wind came raw and in icy blasts. We consulted the only thermometer we hev in the Corners, wich is a little nigger boy, on a wet plank, barefoot. We determine the degree uv cold by ascertainin how long he kin stand out doors in that way. It is primitive but akkerit.

Half-past ten! It wuz blowin a gale, and wuz ez cold ez bloo blazes! It wuz impossible for any woman, without shoes or underclothes, to stand it in the open air.

Deekin Pogram came in, his frosty nose glowin with joy, and he fell on Bascom's neck ejackilatin, "Saved! Saved!"

"Hooray!" shouted Issaker Gavitt, "without shoes and shawls not a cussed one uv em kin git out uv doors today!"

Bascom wept teers uv joy as he asked us take suthin.

"Yoo see," sed Deekin Pogram, "how Providence keers for us. Ef we hed wasted our munney on cloze and sich the wimmin wood hed us. Munney put in wimmin's cloze is wuss than wasted. Ef they hed cloze they'd bin here this minit, a tormentin uv us."

We wuz saved this time—will we be the next? We await a fair day with dred. Pollock and Bigler will hev them wimmin out whether or no, just as soon ez it gits warm enuff.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wus Postmaster.)

Treed by a Bull.

Henry Bruner, of Westchester, purchased a bull of a neighboring farmer, and dispatched two of his workmen, named Henry Moller and Fritz Stumpf, to convey the animal to his stable. All along the route to Mr. Bruner's premises the bull acted very playfully, frequently jerking the ropes by which the men held the animal, in such a manner as to send them sprawling in the mud, but allowances were made for these actions by the men, on account of his lordship being so young, etc.

In due time the trio reached the terminus of their journey. The men now proceeded to install the animal in his new quarters in the barn of Mr. Bruner, but he suddenly took a dislike to the barn, seemingly on account of its being painted a reddish color, and in spite of the earnest endeavors of the men to get him in they were unsuccessful. Assistance was found necessary, and Stumpf held the bull while Moller went into a neighboring field to call assistance, on the arrival of the first one grand effort was made to get the animal in the barn, but at this stage of the proceedings he broke loose from the men, and, raising Stumpf on his horns, sent him heavenward with terrible velocity. On the return of the man to the earth, the animal repeated the performance, until Stumpf was unconscious, and left with hardly a stitch of clothing on him. His companions came to his aid with pitchforks and clubs, and goaded the bull until he became infuriated and turned upon them. Now came the funny part of the scene, for Moller and a fellow workman had to run for bear life, closely followed by the foaming animal, for a tree located about thirty rods distant. The men reached the tree first, and Moller succeeded in getting safely ensconced among its branches, but his companion was not so fortunate, for as he arrived about midway up the trunk the head of the bull came in contact with the tree with such violence as to shake him down.

The poor fellow was in a truly pitiable plight, but his presence of mind did not forsake him, and he jumped up and ran around the trunk of the tree, closely followed by the bull, and finally got up the tree. But the animal kept the two men up in the tree for nearly three hours, and the time would have undoubtedly been much longer had it not been that Stumpf recovered consciousness and proceeded to the residence of Bruner and told his story. Search was immediately instituted for his companions, and they were found still up the tree, closely guarded by the bull and nearly frightened to death.

Old New York.

"Harry Astor," was a rough sort of fellow who lived in the Bowery. He repaired in New York the trade which his father pursued in Waldorf. He labored hard and was very economical, and thus in the course of years of industry he accumulated $300,000. He had no children, and hence he bequeathed the entire sum to his nephew John J. This man never needed the legacy, which was but a drop compared with his immense wealth. At the time of his death Harry Astor was the richest man in the Bowery. He had all the economy of the German emigrant to add to a retail business which paid large profits. He was also a bold speculator in live stock, and sold in quantity as well as by the single cut. He thus acquired his $300,000, a sum which has never been equaled by any butcher in New York city. This sum, bequeathed more than forty years ago, placed at interest, amounted to more than a million. The locality of Harry Astor's slaughter-house, once so noted in the Bowery, is not easily designated. It is said that Peter Cooper was a frequent visitor to the spot, where he purchased scraps and wheeled them down to his glue-kettle near the swamp. Astor's cattle-yard was near the Astor library. Next to this institution there once stood Vauxhall Gardens, which is part of the Astor estate. Here Barnum in early life displayed his genius as a showman, and failed. The gardens afterward became a resort for cock-fights, and now the spot is occupied by a large stable. Supposing this to have been the old cattle-yard, the next remove of the trade was to the "Bull's Head," a tavern in Third avenue, near Fortieth street, once kept by Daniel Drew. The growth of the city drove the business still farther into the suburbs, and now it is found at Allerton's, in 100th streeth, near the Hudson river.

Not Gold,

An extremely sharp and intelligent American gentleman from the West once walked into the office of Dr. C. T. Jackson, the chemist. "Dr. Jackson, I presume?" said he. "Yes, sir." "Are you alone?" "Yes, sir." "May I lock the door?" And he did so; then, having looked behind the sofa, and satisfied himself that no one else was in the room, he placed a large bundle, done up in a yellow handkerchief, on the table, and opened it. "There, doctor, look at that!" "Well," said the doctor, "I see it." "Whot do you call that, doctor?" "I call it iron pyrites." "What!" said the man; "isn't that stuff gold?" "No," said the doctor, "it's good for nothing; it's pyrites." And putting some in over the fire in a shovel, it soon evaporated up the chimney. "Well," said the gentlemanly man, with a woe-begone look, "there's a widow up in our town has a whole hill full of that, and I've been and married her."

HEALTHFUL EXERCISE.—Friction of the body is one of the gentlest and most useful kinds of exercise, either by the hand, a piece of flannel, a tolerably coarse towel, or a flesh-brush. Friction cleans the skin, promotes perspiration and increases the warmth and energy of the body. In rubbing the stomach, perform the operation in a circular direction, as that is most favorable to the course of the intestines and their natural action.

Ohio will be 72 years old on November, 29, 1874.

A STAGE CONFLAGRATION,

How the Effect is Produced.

Conflagrations on the stage, says Olive Logan, are easily and safely managed. I have seen many pieces in which terrific fires were simulated, but never knew nor heard of any accident from this cause. In one piece the fire took place in a grand hall of a ducal palace, of severe but rich architecture, in imitation of ebony. The conflagration breaking out with terrible energy, smoke poured forth from doors and windows, the cornices cracked and fell down, the ceiling came tumbling upon the stage a burning mass, and every object the eye beheld seemed to be slowly consumed. Through the ruined walls which remained standing at the back the spectator now saw a second immense salon, apparently full of flames and smoke. The servants of the castle ran wildly about, seeking to escape; the leading actor, carrying his wife in his arms, slid down a spiral burning staircase while the flames burst through the balustrades. Those who have seen a stage conflagration will probably think this statement somewhat exaggerated, but it is not. At the first representation of the piece a large number of the audience left the theatre in great alarm, believing that the place had really taken fire.

This scene was of course constructed in a peculiar manner. The frames of the flats and set pieces were made of two layers of wood held lightly together by means of cords passing through holes. At the pre-arranged moment certain parts of the frame were jerked down, leaving exposed the other parts seemingly burning—an effect produced by small gas-jets carefully arranged in rows around the edges of the frame. Behind the heaviest set piece at the back was a transparent curtain, painted with fiercest flames, which, being lit up from behind, glowed through the smoke in a most lurid manner. Drummond-lights and Bengal fires were turned on the stage in profusion, producing glaring cross lights. Pots full of lycopodium were placed over furnaces, to which were attached huge blacksmith's bellows, worked by assiduous machinists with such vigor that the flames were at frequent intervals projected five or six yards high, where they caught at nothing. Vast funnels overhead threw out torrents of black smoke mixed with innocent sparks, which went out as soon as they took wing. Several machinists, costumed according to the epoch represented, personated the frightened servants running about and trying to escape, only they were actually throwing more of the innocent but fiery-looking sparks about in pre-arranged spots, and thus keeping things as hot as possible in appearance. And finally, helmeted firemen with hose in hand stood at the back of the stage, ready to instantly extinguish any spark of real fire.

The Famine in India.

The reports from India are not hopeful, says the New York *Sun*, and the gloomy prospect can no longer be denied. Up to March 1 the sum of $12,500,000 had been expended on the famine, and the expenditure by Oct. 1 will amount to $75,000,000. And yet for the need of a little extra use of money many thousands must die in the next few months. The Viceroy has not been willing to spend enough to perfect the means of transportation; and he has been too hard a task-master in exacting so rigorous a labor test. Women and children are forced to shovel earth in rather a purposeless way before any food will be given them. The men are paid four and a quarter cents a day for this labor, and the women are paid even less. At the present price of rice this compels them to live on two-thirds the quantity of rice furnished to convicts. But after the work is done the food is not always on hand, and so the toil may be in vain. Of the 300,000 persons now employed on the relief works, one-half will perish from disease in the course of the summer. They are obliged to camp out in the open country, where dysentery, cholera, rheumatism, and low fevers make sad havoc in their numbers. During June and July the suffering in Bengal will be the most intense, but the distress will not be over until October, as the rice which is harvested in August cannot be eaten for fifty days afterward. It is too fresh and green at first, and causes sickness and disease. In a portion of Tirhoot alone, one of the famine counties, in the middle of February there were 85,000 men, women, and children struggling on the roads in search of food and government aid. Deaths from starvation had already commenced, and as the season advances the mortality will increase at a terrible rate. The Governor-General of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, was quite right in his apprehensions. The Viceroy has shown himself unequal to the emergency.

A Fifteen-Hours' Walk for Life.

A young man named George Falk, of Baltimore, swallowed, as he stated, three ounces of laudanum and five grains of morphia, in order to end his life. There was but one way of saving him, and that was to keep him in motion. After relieving him as far as possible, his physician ordered that he be walked until he was out of danger. At half-past 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon he was put upon his tramp for life, and was forced to walk in the open air as rapidly as he could. His father kept by him for a long time, and a friend or a policeman assisted. After some hours the father gave out, and finally officers and friends grew tired. At last officers had to be taken from their beats and made to do duty in saving the life of the would-be suicide. When the walk commenced it was with great difficulty that he could be kept going, and so great was his stupor that at times he would almost fall like a stick. Frequently it was necessary to catch him and move him on. He reeled at times like a drunken man, and then again he would revive considerably. The dreary, monotonous walk was kept up without intermission until half-past six o'clock the next morning, when the physician consented that he should be allowed to take rest. The life of the young man was saved, but the struggle for freedom from the effects of the drugs was a severe one. To have stopped three minutes would have been fatal.

CRUEL PAPA.—A papa in Greenville, Ky., has a daughter Kate, and Kate has a lover distasteful to papa. On the lover's birthday Kate bought a nice gilt-edged box of perfumery for a gift, and put into it: "The contents are as delicate and innocent as your love." Papa got hold of the box before it was sent, and changed the contents for bottles of soothing syrup. Kate is now heartbroken by the continued and unexplained absence of her lover.

A LIQUOR LAW.—The Legislature of North Carolina has passed an act entitled, "for the better security of human life." It provides that any person who manufactures, sells or deals in spirituous liquors as a drink, of any name or kind, containing foreign properties or ingredients poisonous to the system, shall be punished with five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A COAL MINE ON FIRE.

A Reporter Tells Us what he Saw in a Burning Coal Mine.

Late one evening, says a correspondent, I set out to visit the burning Empire mine near Wilkesbarre. The mine is about ten miles from the city, and is in a mountain side from which the spires and housetops cannot be seen. To reach it one must climb and descend several disagreeable steeps, and after he has proceeded as far as a horse can carry him, he is obliged to wade through mud, mire, and coal dust, mixed to that stiff consistency which is likely to pull off a shoe at every step. After leaving the carriage and passing through a little village of miners, despite the mud, one soon arrives at the opening. There is nothing on the outside, save a mass of smoking ashes, to indicate the immense fire raging within.

The descent is not made by means of a shaft, but by a broad roadway which descends gradually underground to the depth of nearly 300 feet. At the month of the cavern there is an immense fan which supplies air to those who are compelled to work in the sulphurous and deadly poisonous gases below. Should that fan pause for one moment in its revolutions all the miners underneath would expire almost instantly. Once inhale that deadly air, unmixed with the pure air outside, and human life could do naught but succumb. On the side of the ascent there is nothing of interest; the eye falls upon naught but dead vegetation, heaps of unbroken coal, and masses of indescribable rubbish. There is a railway running up from the Empire breaker below, but no cars are passing over its track now, and the breaker itself is silent.

The still breaker is the first evidence that something about the mine is wrong. Under ordinary circumstances the machinery, now motionless, would be turning into the market hundreds of tons of coal per day.

Let us descend the mine. An old man precedes us, carrying a burning lantern. He is rudely attired, in rough shoes, coarse breeches, gray shirt, and he wears a glistening leather cap, in which is fastened a smoking and flaming torch. A few steps, and only a few, and daylight disappears, there is a marked changed in the atmosphere, and the only thing one seems certain about is that he is gradually going down. This underground descent, unlike a moral decline, has no glittering attractions to gently lure one on. One feels constantly like turning back, for he can see nothing save his guide and the lantern, nor can he hear anything but the faint echo of coal and dirt crushing underneath his tread. The cavern, however, is very commodious, and one has no need to crawl. The descent is not straight but winding, and occasionally one can recognize above and upon either side of him solid masses of black, glistening rock. As the journey proceeds, the air thickens and seems to become foul, as if the immense fan outside was gradually slackening the speed of its revolutions. One cannot help feeling an uncomfortable sort of a sensation; for, as he goes on, the atmosphere seems to grow thicker and thicker, and at the same time the heat seems to increase at every step.

Hotter and hotter grows the air, hotter and hotter, until it seems that one is surrounded by blazing furnaces. Every stride onward appears to intensify the warmth, and human apparel seems more than human nature is able to bear. The perspiration begins to start from the pores, and the current of air constantly pouring in from outside appears to be caught and subdued by this dreadful and infernal heat which almost chokes and stifles you. There is no let up to it; no relief. Suddenly there falls upon the air a peculiar noise, like the matterings of infernal spirits, away down in the deepest depths of the universe. Still on, and these mutterings increase to a mighty roar, until by and by one can detect certain sounds above all others. There is a sound as if made by falling waters, which gains and increases on the ear as to the traveler does the rushing of a cataract. Louder and louder echo the voices, and intenser and intenser becomes the atmosphere. Humanity ordinarily clad could bear but a few moments a warmth a degree or two hotter than this.

The old guide continues slowly on the way; clouds of smoke envelop our heads, until the cavern, taking a peculiar curve, brings us under a mighty arch, the floor and sides of which seem to be a mass of hissing, crackling flame.

The distance is between 200 and 300 feet underground. The fire extends over this immense area of 1,200 yards, dread, awful and appalling, but indescribably beautiful nevertheless. It looks like an immense sea of glittering gold, across the heaving breast of which pass and repass the softest and richest combinations of colors. Blue, green, purple, crimson, mingling and intermingling, passing and repassing, disappearing here and suddenly flashing up again there, torture the senses, confuse the vision and leave one doubtful of the place whereon he stands. Such is the fire which your correspondent gazed upon, such the almighty king of these dreadful subterranean realms. It hisses, it roars, it flashes up, and smokes, driving back the men and befouling the air.

There are persons down there, human beings like ourselves, who have spent many months of their past in fighting this fire, and who will spend many months of their lives yet to come. They are terrible looking creatures when thus engaged in their work, whose besmeared faces and rough blackened forms give them the appearance of devils rather than of men. They spend but a few hours here, for so intense is the heat that new men must come very frequently to their relief. As it is, scarcely a day passes during which some poor fellow does not yield to these underground elements and is carried out insensible. It must be an awful life to lead, and awful, indeed, the circumstances which compel so many to endure it.

From the outside of the mine run down to these dreary depths large iron pipes filled with volumes of water. When they reach a certain point below they divide into other pipes of smaller capacity, to each of which are connected large pieces of hose. With these hose the men attack the fire at the edges with the hope that they may extinguish it inch by inch. It is a slow and painful work, and a process that to the observer appears hopeless of any future success. Contemplate it. A fire larger than any you have seen, not formed of timber or of loose combustable material, but of solid rock. It extends over 1,200 yards, and represents millions of dollars worth of coal. The arches above it, the avenues leading from it, fraught with poisonous gases, stifling to the senses and ruinous to the health—a mighty conflagration, to be fought with water inch by inch for years and years to come; for, while its edges may be cooled, its roaring centre is gradually finding its way downward, no one knows to what unheard of depth.

To accurately describe the full extent, or to express in detail the disastrous effects of this burning coal mine, one must needs spend many an hour thus underground, which to one who is not used to it is impossible. One can only hurry down for a moment, because even in summer apparel he would be obliged to quickly return to get a breath of air. The following figures represent the extent of the fire, the number of men required to fight it, the loss to the company (the Lehigh and Wilksbarre Coal and Iron Company), and the amount of coal which, were the men at work in the mines, they could give to the market.

There are at present engaged in battling the flames two large companies of men, each of which is made up of four different and distinct gangs. These gangs, or shifts, as the miners call them, relieve each other at different periods of the day and night, at least two gangs always being at work and approaching each other at various points. Four shifts comprehend 80 men each, and four others 52 men each; so that in the first company there 320 individuals, and in the second 208, making in all a total of 528 persons. These men are employed upon salaries which vary from two to three dollars per day. Two dollars and a half is about the average rate. Hence to contend with the flames it costs the company $1,320 daily. In one week it costs $9,240; in one month, $36,960; while in one year, and from the present condition of affairs, I am safe in assuming that the fire will last three times that long, the company will have spent $443,520 at the lowest possible estimate. The capital stock of the company is generally conceded to be $10,000,000, but it would only require a few years' fighting of the fires in this Empire Mine to totally consume it. Nor is this all. Were these 528 men, instead of plying the hose, engaged in mining coal, they would each turn out three tons per day, or a total per diem of 1,584 tons.

I understand that every ton of coal is here valued at $3, so that in contending with their misfortune the company not only pays $1,320 per day, but also leaves $4,750 worth of black diamonds slumbering in the mines; hence in one week the company, through the fire, loses in coal alone, which were it not for the fire might be exhumed, $33,264; in one month, $132,956; in one year, the immense sum of $1,595,472.

The fire has been raging since January; therefore, by the end of March the company will have spent in quenching the flames $110,880, while at the same time it will have lost $398,868 in coal which, had the fire not broken out, the miners would have taken from the earth.

Sell the Racers.

At the time when the rivalry and jealousy of the great Whig leaders, Messrs. Clay and Webster, disturbed the harmony and menaced the integrity of the party, Mr. Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*, then Mayor of Washington, entertained at his hospitable mansion a large company of the most conspicuous gentlemen in the city belonging to that organization. One object was to furnish an eligible opportunity for those of the same political creed to confer freely at the social board, with a view to securing unity of action in Congress. Mr. Seaton had great faith in the softening influence of discreet conviviality, and being a genial host, of elegant address and winning manners, no man in Washington was better fitted to manage an affair of the kind. He was universally popular, never said or did an ungracious thing, and his entertainments were always a success. There was a general attendance of the Whigs, including Congressmen and members of the cabinet, and some prominent officers of the army and navy—General Scott, whose Presidential aspirations had given much uneasiness to several gentlemen whose eyes were turned in the same direction, besides Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay.

It was a jolly time, high living being a prevalent weakness of politicians in Washington. The situation had been discussed, several prominent gentlemen having frankly expressed their views. Obviously there was a lack of harmony among the leaders. At this stage of the consultation, Cost Johnson, speaking in a tone so loud as to arrest the attention of the company, begged permission to relate an anecdote which he thought applicable to the matter under consideration. "Go on! go on!" resounded from all parts of the room.

"A neighbor of mine in Washington county, a wealthy planter, was much addicted to horse-racing. The turf was a passion with him. He had a stable of fine horses of the purest blood, and he attended every meeting, far and near, if the race-course was accessible. His horses ran well, but he never won a purse. After repeated disappointments he told his trainer that he had made up his mind to sell his racing stud and retire from the field. 'Don't do dat, massa,' said the darkey; 'dem's first-rate hosses, and run like de wind.' 'But they never win a race, and I am determined to sell them.' 'Pray don't, massa—dey's good for something—dey can just beat one anodder.'"

There was a loud laugh at the story; but it was observed that Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Scott did not seem to enjoy it as much as the rest of the company.

No Hope for the Fenian Convicts.

In the English House of Commons' Mr. Anderson asked how many Fenian convicts were still undergoing sentence, where they were imprisoned, and whether the Government was or was not of the opinion that the time had come for their release.

Mr. Cross, the Home Minister, replied that the total number of these prisoners was sixteen. Two were now undergoing sentence for the Manchester murder, but none for the Clerkenwell outrage. Two others were under sentence of imprisonment for fifteen years, one for seven years, and eleven—who had been soldiers—were sentenced for life, having been convicted of supplying arms to and otherwise assisting the insurgents. They were distributed as follows: Three were in England, eight in one part of Australia and two in another, and three in Ireland. Mr. Cross concluded by declaring that the Government had no intention of interfering with the execution of their sentence. This announcement was received by the House with cheers.

WILL NOT YIELD.—In the New York debtors' prison there is a man who has been confined for four years for contempt of court. Every few months he is taken into court and given the privilege of apologizing and discharge, but he declares he was right and that he will not yield. So he lingers on year after year. "Pickvick and principle," as Weller would say.

JUPITER.—Now that the great planet Jupiter is so near the moon, the opportunity for a popular acquaintance with him is worth improving. Through an ordinary opera-glass two of his satellites can be seen, and a common house telescope will reveal the remaining two also.

A man out West was offered a dish of macaroni soup, but declined it, declaring they could not play off any biled pipe-stems on him.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT,

The Story of An Old Revival.

The Buffalo *Courier* gives a brief history of the temperance revival of 1840. The preceding year had brought news of the magnificent crusade in which Father Mathew had for a time wrested Ireland from the grasp of King Alcohol. In Baltimore, in April, 1840, six intemperate men who had been in the habit of meeting nightly for convivial purposes, were suddenly led to frame and sign a pledge of total abstinence. They formed themselves into a body, which they called the Washington Temperance Society, and forthwith began to proselytize. In less than a year they had gathered into their ranks over one thousand reformed drunkards.

A prominent member of the parent society was John H. W. Hawkins, who early the next year headed a delegation to visit, hold meetings, and organize societies in New York, Boston, and several of the New England cities. The contagion of the enthusiasm generated at these meetings spread like a prairie fire. During the summer and autumn of 1841 the whole country was in a blaze of excitement. In the State of Ohio 60,000 signed the pledge; in Kentucky, 30,000; in Pennsylvania, an equal number. The parent Washingtonian society in New York in one year had gathered in 4,000 members, and had twenty-two auxiliaries, with a membership of 16,000. The St. Louis societies had 7,500 members. In January, 1842, the fire caught in Washington, and Tom Marshall, the first convert, led a movement which swept through the halls of Congress and carried away several of the city fire companies. The birthday of Washington, February 22, 1842, was a grand jubilee of temperance throughout the country. Three thousand reformed drunkards marched in procession that day in Baltimore alone. The following summer was one of prodigious activity in the cause. Nearly every distillery in Brooklyn was closed; in New York meetings were held weekly in fifty-two halls, and signatures were received for the pledge at the rate of two hundred a day. The production of liquor in the country had decreased absolutely one-half, and relatively to the population was not a third of what it had been ten years before. Before the close of 1842, also, the organization of the "Cold Water Armies," and lodges of the "Order of the Sons of Temperance" had begun, the latter being devised for the relief of reformed men in destitute circumstances. The Van Pelt of that day was Alexander Welsh, of New York, known as "king of the rumsellers," who took the stump as an advocate of total abstinence with great effect. Five fire companies in New York and two in Brooklyn surrendered to the prevailing enthusiasm; the Mayor of the former city, and very generally the municipal and State officials of the New York, publicly discountenanced the use of alcoholic beverages.

The period of natural reaction was to some extent postponed by the advent of John B. Gough in the field in 1844. In June of that year Mr. Gough and Rev. Dr. John Marsh, Secretary of the American Temperance Union, made a tour of New York State, arousing great fervor and excitement wherever they went. From 1844, however, the decline of the revival in the popular heart began. It was marked by the initiation of attempts to carry the movement into politics, and secure the enactment of prohibitory laws.

In 1846 the people of New York voted on license or no license. A tremendously energetic campaign was made by the temperance forces, and a bill enacting prohibition outside of New York city, was passed by an aggregate majority of over 45,000. The law, from the day of its passage, was virtually a dead letter, and alcohol began to regain its lost territory. In the meantime, however, the German brewer had begun to get a foothold in the land, and the growing use of his milder beverage prevented anything like a complete relapse into that excessive consumption of distilled drinks from which the temperanae agitation of 1840 had roused the country. It is thus seen that the great temperance movement of the last generation continued in force at least four years, and attained dimensions which have not yet been reached by the revival now in progress.

Stage Representations.

The thunder of the stage, says Olive Logan, is easily represented. If the roaring of Jove's artillery is supposed to be far away, a large leaf of sheet-iron dangling from the flies, shaken gradually with a faster and faster movement, will give a sufficiently good idea of it. This is the common mode of making stage thunder, but it does not always satisfy the exacting.

A common mode of "raising thunder," when the clap is supposed to be near and terrific, is by a contrivance of wood, and somewhat resembles a Venetian blind. It makes a great noise, giving a series of irregular shocks, which, combined with the rattling of sheet-iron, imitate a frightful thunderstorm pretty closely.

A snow-storm is represented at the theatre by small pieces of white paper showered down from above by men placed in the flies. The illusion is not very striking, as, like the "supes" under the sea-cloth, some of the assistants are apt to slur their work, and the result is an absence of the consistency of nature. The coats and hats of actors who are supposed to have been out in the snow are generally well dusted with flour, which, violently contradicting natural laws in its character of snow—though faithfully obeying them in its character of flour—does not melt away in the least when the actor comes in by the fireside.

Machines for imitating the roaring of the wind are numerous, and succeed to perfection. One is a simple structure of wood, with a broad band of silk running over a wooden wheel. When the wheel is turned, the wind is heard to roar. The noise of arriving carriages is easily managed by simply running a pair of wheels behind the scenes. The cracking of whips is produced by throwing small torpedoes on the floor. Animal cries are imitated by various machines; but nothing so resembles the braying of a donkey as the voice of a man who has made it his special study.

HIS KEEPERS.—When the Tichborne claimant entered the court on the morning of his conviction, he looked nervous and anxious, and seemed struck by the appearance of three men in plain clothes who were sitting right in front of him, and who up to that day had not appeared in court. Their services were shortly to be required. They were constables in plain clothes, prepared to retire if the jury should acquit; but otherwise ready to lay their hands upon the broad shoulders of the man, who must have been more than human if these three strangers—so like the expectant demons in the old legendary dramas—had not inspired him with dismal forebodings.

Wide bands of black velvet about the throat are again in fashion, with long ends hanging down the back below the waist.

The Literal Boy in the School.

Among the scholars, when Lamb and Coleridge attended, was a poor clergyman's son, by the name of Simon Jennings. On account of his dismal and gloomy nature, his playmates had nicknamed him Pontius Pilate. One morning, he went up to the master, Dr. Boyer, and said, in his usual whimpering manner, "Please, Dr. Boyer, the boys call me Pontius Pilate." If there was one thing which old Boyer hated more than a false quantity of Greek and Latin, it was the practice of nicknaming. Rushing down among the scholars from his pedestal of state, with cane in hand, he cried with his usual voice of thunder: "Listen, boys! the next time I hear any of you say 'Pontius Pilate' I'll cane you as long as this cane will last. You are to say 'Simon Jennings' and not 'Pontius Pilate.' Remember that, if you value your hides." Having said this, Jupiter Tonans remounted Olympus, the clouds still hanging on his brow. Next day, when the same class were reciting the catechism, a boy of remarkably dull and literal turn of mind had to repeat the creed. He had got as far as "suffered under," and was about popping out the next word, when Boyer's prohibitation unluckily flashed upon his obtuse mind. After a moment's hesitation, he blurted out, "Suffered under Simon Jennings, was crucified"—the rest of the word was never uttered, for Boyer had already sprung like a tiger upon him, and the cane was descending upon his unfortunate shoulders like a Norwegian hail storm or an Alpine avalanche. When the irate doctor had discharged his cane storm upon him, he cried: "What do you mean, you booby, by such blasphemy?" "I only did as you told me," replied the simple-minded Christchurchian. "Did as I told you?" roared old Boyer, now wound up to something above the boiling point. "What do you mean?" As he said this, he again instinctively grasped his cane more furiously. "Yes, doctor, you said we were always to call 'Pontius Pilate' 'Simon Jennings.' Didn't he, Sam?" appealed the unfortunate culprit to Coleridge, who was next to him. Sam said naught, but old Boyer, who saw what a dunce he had to deal with, cried, "Boy, you are a fool! Where are your brains!" Poor Dr. Boyer for a second time was floored; for the scholar said with an earnestness which proved its truth, but to the intense horror of the learned potentate, "In my stomach, sir." The doctor always respected that boy's stupidity ever after, as though half afraid that a stray blow might be unpleasant.

Liquor Laws of ye Olden Time.

Some of the old laws for the regulation of taverns are rather curious. The following, enacted July 11, 1677, by the "Great and General Court," held at plymouth, will serve as a specimen:

"It is ordered by the Court and the authorities thereof that none shall presume to deliver any wine, strong Liquors or Cider to any person or persons whoe they may suspect will abuse the same; or to any boyes, Gerles, or single persons, tho' pretending to come in the name of any sicke person, without a note under the hand of some sober person in whose name they come; on pain of five shillings for every such transgression. The one halfe to the Country and the other halfe to the informer."

Drunkenness was punished by various penalties, which will seem amusing to us, though doubtless considered otherwise by those who incurred them. Here are a few specimens:

"Sergeant Perkins, ordered to carry forty turfs to the forte, for being drunk."

"Daniel Clark, found to be an immoderate drinker, fined forty shillings."

"John Wedgewood, for being in the company of drunkards, to be set in the stocks."

"A man who had often been punished for being drunk was now ordered to wear a red D about his neck for a year."

Such entries may be found scattered through the old Court Records, and occasionally reprimands or dismissals for drunkenness may be found on the church records.

Quite a trade had sprung up between the colonies and France and the West Indies. The colonies exported fish, pipe staves, clap-boards, and received in return wines, rum and various other articles. Rev. Increase Mather, in a sermon preached at Boston in 1686, thus deplores the introduction [and use of rum:

"It is a common thing that later years a kind of strong Drink, called Rum, has been common amongst us, which the poorer sort of People, both in Town and Country, can make themselves drunk with. Those that are poor and wicked too, can for a penny or two pence make themselves drunk. I wish to the Lord some Remedy may be thought of for the prevention to this evil."

Nearly two hundred years have flown by since the worthy Mather uttered this wish, and as yet no remedy has appeared.

An Affecting Farewell.

Mr. Thomas Price, of the Swan Hotel, Cirencester, England, has received, through Lord Derby, a parcel from the Foreign Office containing a watch and chain and appendages belonging to his only son, shot at Santiago through his connection as a seaman with the Virginius. The whole was wrapped in a sheet of note paper, upon which was written, in a bold hand, the following letter: "Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 7, 1873. My Darling Parents: I am now near my last hour. I am to be shot this afternoon at three o'clock. There are about thirty of us. My God, it is a fearful thing to shoot innocent men! My dear parents, I have always been a bad boy; but I never thought to bring this great sorrow on your heads. Give my love to darling Alice. Tell her I loved her dearly, and I hope God will bless and prosper her. I shall try to get my watch and chain sent home, and if you receive it, my dear parents, I would like dear Alice to have the lockets to keep in remembrance of poor Walter. Kind love to all my relations and friends, and tell them I die like an Englishman should die.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 23, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Washburn, the newly, elected Senator from Massachusetts, is a strong opponent of Butler.

The democrats of the Senate, on last Thursday 15th, refused to vote for the confirmation of Hartranft's judicial appointments, and will follow out this programme until the radicals agree to pass a fair apportionment bill. The democratic senators, some of them at least, are required to make up the requisite two-thirds for the confirmation of appointments by the Governor. We think the democracy justifiable in taking this means to defeat a gerrymander. The radicals take undue advantage of their power in making the apportionment, and can not complain of the course the democrats intend pursuing to bring them to fair dealing.

Col. Brown's friends are thinking of bringing out the great leader of the Centre county rads for the district attorneyship. If the Col. agrees to accept it, they can't go back upon him, it was he who "carried Centre county for Grant," and surely he can do better and carry it for himself. Col. Brown for district attorney! what a happy thought, what a splendid figure he would cut, dressed in broad-cloth, before "your honor" Judge Orvis. The radical party must recognize the Colonel's fitness and claims. What say you to it Colonel, will you give way to the importunities of your friends in this matter?

Brown in his *Republican* has become sort of reconciled to Orvis' appointment as judge, judging from his last week's paper, in which he passes over the matter in a jokeing kind of way. Brown's prospects for district attorneyship may have caused this softening down. He seems to be anxious to practice before his honor Judge Orvis, and is not so much disgusted with him after all.

Brown wouldn't the lieutenant Governorship suit you better than district attorney, say? We're committed on the latter, and feel like sticking to you to the last ballot.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported back a substitute for Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. It differs in some features from the measure which the late Massachusetts Senator introduced on the first day of the session, and only grants equal privileges in public, not private schools, though it is questionable if the bill provides for mixed schools. It throws open theatres, all kinds of public conveyances, hotels, restaurants juries, &c., to all classes without distinction of color or previous condition of servitude. The present substitute removes the constitutional objections to Mr. Sumner's bill, and it remains to be seen who will champion the latter's measure.

The House of Representatives passed a bill abolishing the system of paying mileage to members of Congress, and providing that they shall be paid their actual travelling expenses to and from Washington once each session.

Two thousand five hundred of the leading business men of New York have signed a petition asking the President to veto the inflation measures of Congress.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. ORVIS.

The action of Governor Hartranft in selecting a prominent democrat for a judgeship, in a democratic district appears to meet with the approval of both the republican and independent press of the state. We copy from various notices the following:

(From the Clearfield *Republican*, dem.)

Many of our readers are no doubt personally acquainted with Mr. Orvis, who at the time of his appointment held a seat in the Assembly as a representative from Centre county. He stood "number one" in that body of 100 "picked men" from all portions of the Commonwealth.

(From the Lewisburg *Journal*, dem.)

He was the ablest Democratic representative in that body, and his nomination by Governor Hartranft shows the respect in which he is held by our political opponents.

(From the Phila. *Evening Bulletin*, rad.)

The promptness with which the senate has acted upon this most excellent appointment is highly commendable. Mr. Orvis, during his two terms of legislative duty, has occupied a most enviable position on the democratic side of the house and has exercised a large influence as a legislator of clear judgement, cultivated intellect and sterling integrity. Mr. Orvis took a leading position upon his entrance into the legislature, and has maintained it with dignity and ability. His appointment to the bench deprives the legislature of one of its most valuable members. We congratulate Governor Hartranft on the impartial wisdom of his judicial selections, and have no doubt that in thus choosing a portion of the judges from the best of the democratic material at his disposal he will receive the approval of the people at large, irrespective of party.

(From the Phila. *Chronicle*, rad.)

The appointment of Mr. Orvis for the Centre county district is especially gratifying, because it seems to show that the governor has been able to overlook, in view of the abundant qualifications of Mr. Orvis, who would very probably be the choice of the people of his district for this position, the fact that he is the most conspicuous opponent of the state administration in the house of representatives. It must be admitted, however, that there is apparent ground for the idea suggested by some of the country papers, that the administration was not unwilling to get rid of a member who had a way of asking impertinent questions. Still the appointment is a good one, and we may as well give the governor credit.

(From the Beaver *Radical* and *Argus*.)

Hon. John H. Orvis, of Centre county, appointed assistant law judge by Governor Hartranft, is a leading democrat but a strong lawyer, and his appointment was asked by the entire bar of his district irrespective of party.

(From the Clinton *Democrat*, dem.)

The appointment of Mr. Orvis as additional Judge in this District was a just recognition of the will of the majority in the district, for we believe that had that will been expressed, it would have resulted in the same selection, and this will no doubt be verified in next November, when he will, we believe, be elected to the position by a handsome majority. The leading lawyer of the District, it was altogether proper that he should be raised to the bench, where he will no doubt prove as able a Judge as he has been a fearless and intelligent advocate.

The State Legislature.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Harrisburg, April 17, 1874.

The Senate passed a number of bills up to the second reading, and then adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of bills on first reading not reached on Thursday. Things went on very quietly until about twelve o'clock, when Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, moved to consider House bill No. 238, which allows distillers and brewers the privilege of selling by the quantity.

This proposition raised a perfect howl of excitement Many members bounced to their feet and yelled like a party of wild Apache Indians, "no," "no," "yes," "yes," "postpone," "yeas and nays," "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," whilst the usually calm McCormick brought down the ivory gavel with nervous whack in such rapid succession that the members were glad to settle themselves.

Mr. Webb finally got in his motion to indefinitely postpone, which was lost by a vote of 47 to 40.

Wednesday 22 was fixed as the day for its consideration.

The Grangers of Indiana, at a recent convention in Indianapolis, determined to initiate a movement for the organization of an independent political party, and have issued a call inviting the farmers and industrial classes generally to meet in mass convention in Indianapolis on the 10th of June to devise ways and means to emancipate the State from the evils brought about by the misrule of party politics. In the address issued by the farmers they say that the old political organizations are corrupt; that there is no faith to be placed in their promises; and that there are no questions at issue which ought to divide the citizens of Indiana; while the people demand a purification of local, State and national politics. In a circular which they are distributing through the counties they exhort the people, irrespective of party, to meet in townships, counties and districts to select delegates to the Indianapolis convention, and in the selection of such delegates to guard vigilantly against the intrusion of any one not known to be in cordial sympathy with the object of the movement, and to exercise especial care to exclude all party managers and self-seeking demagogues. The practical work of the convention, according to the terms of the call, will be the preparation of a platform and declaration of principles upon which all honest men may join in hearty cooperation; but it is not to be supposed that the promoters of this movement will be satisfied with a mere manifesto of opinions. The State conventions of the Republicans and Democrats are called for July 15 and July 17, and it will be seen that the date set for the Independent convention is more than a month earlier. The Independents will doubtless make nominations for all the important offices to be filled.

The London Times gives us a description of the Atmospheric Tubes now in use in that city to convey packages and the mails.

The length of the tube is just a mile and three quarters; it is of a flattened horseshoe section, five feet wide, and four and a-half high at the centre, have a sectional area of the seventeen square feet. The straight portions of the line are formed of a cast-iron tube, the curved lengths being constructed in brick work, with a facing of cement. The gradients are easy the two chief are one in forty-five and one in sixty, some portions on the line being on the level, and the sharpest curve is that near the Holborn station which is seventy feet radius. The tube between Holborn and the postoffice lacks one hundred and two yards of a mile. The gradients of one in fifteen on the postoffice, in no wise prove inimical to the working of the system. The wagons, or carriers, weigh twenty-two cwt., are ten feet four inches in length, and have traverse contour conforming to that of the tube; they are, however, of a slightly smaller area than the tube itself, the difference—about an inch all round—being occupied by a flange of india-rubber, which causes the carriers to fit the tube exactly, and so to form a piston upon which the airs act. For propelling the carriers, the machinery consists of a steam engine having a pair of twenty-four inch cylinders with twenty inch stroke. This engine drives a fan twenty-two feet six inches in diameter, and the two are geared together in such a manner that one revolution of the former gives two of the latter. The trains are drawn from the stations by exhaustion, and are propelled to those points by pressure. The working of the fan however, is not reversed to suit these continuously varying conditions; it works continuously, the alternate action of pressure and exhaustion being governed by valves.

FISH LAW DIGEST.—It is unlawful to catch shad in the Susquehanna or its tributaries between June 16 and August 10, under penalty of five dollars for each one so caught.

It is lawful to catch fish below any dam which has no schute or fish ladders, the half mile clause not apply to such dams.

It is unlawful to fish at any time with fish baskets, kiddles, eel wires or racks in any stream in this State.

It is unlawful to fish with a seine, set net, fyke net or net of any other description, the meshes of which are less than 10 inches, between June 15 and August 10, in any stream.

It is unlawful to fish for trout except for purpose of propagation or scientific investigation, in any other manner than with hook and line.

It is lawful to fish for salmon and speckled trout between April 1 and August 15; speckled trout only to be caught by hook and line. It is unlawful to catch, kill, sell or have in possession, salmon trout or lake trout between October 1 and March 1.

It is unlawful to place a set net across any canal, rivulet or creek in this State.

It is unlawful to fish for black bass, pike, or pickerel in any other manner than with hook and line or scroll; and only with hook and line, or scroll between June 1 and March 1, except when taking them alive for stocking other waters.

It is unlawful to fish at any time in any inland water (such as a creek, river or other stream) in this State inhabited by black bass or speckled trout with a net of any kind the meshes of which are less than three inches.

It is unlawful to fish with seines or nets in any place where the water has been partly or wholly drawn of, or to fish in any way by drawing off any waters.

It is unlawful to use set lines in any stream inhabited by speckled trout.

There is nothing in the several acts of 1873 to prevent the setting of outlines in any stream not inhabited by speckled trout, subject to foregoing restriction as to the time of fishing and the species of fish caught.

END OF THE FINANCIAL DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 14.—Congress at last has reached a finality on the financial question. The House to-day by a vote of 140 to 102 passed the Senate bill without amendment providing for $90,000,000 of bank note and legal-tender expansion of the volume of paper money circulation. To-morrow the act will be laid before the President for his approval. If it is duly signed or allowed to become a law without his signature it will undoubtedly be the end of the financial legislation for this session of Congress. If he should veto the act it is not difficult to predict the general result. The almost universal impression among the friends and opponents of the measure is that he will sign it. Every legitimate parliamentary effort was made in the House to defeat the Senate bill by points of order to send it to the Committee of the Whole. Several were raised involving the general principle that as it increased the public debt and indirectly involved taxation, it was not within the constitutional province of the Senate to originate a bill of this nature. The Speaker very shrewdly submitted the issue to the House, which affirmed by a vote of 179 to 56 that the measure had properly originated in the Senate. Then the point was constitutionally raised that as it was evidently in order to amend the bill to raise additional revenue by increasing the bank-note tax, it was in effect a revenue measure, and should go to the Committee of the Whole, but this was abandoned, and without further debate the bill was passed Before passing the Senate bill, however, the House adhered to its bill for free banking and finally passed it by 128 to 116 and sent it to the Senate, where, in view of the subsequent action of the House on the Senate bill, it is likely to remain unacted on. Before its passage there were two votes of some significance, as showing the indisposition of the House to engraft anything on financial legislation looking to specie resumption. The first was an amendment proposed by Mr. E. R. Hoar abolishing the legal-tender feature of the United States notes after July 4, 1876, and providing after that date that said notes shall be redeemed in and cancelled for 4½ per cent. ten-thirty coin bonds. This was lost by 70 to 171. The next was an amendment proposed by Mr. Foster, providing that any increase of national bank notes beyond 354,000,000 shall be followed by a retirement and cancellation of legal-tender notes to the extent of 25 per cent. of such increase until the outstanding unpaid legal-tender volume shall be reduced to $300,000,000. This was lost by 105 to 133. On this record ended the protracted struggle of the financial legislation of the Forty-third Congress.

Only A Woman.

It would never do for West Pointers in the army to admit that a layman could make any suggestion, in strategic movements without being reduced many cubits in their own estimation, but when it is gravely asserted that a woman and a Miss at that, should have furnished experienced Generals a detailed plan of a campaign by which the Mississippi was opened and the rebel power in the Southwest broken, what humiliation to the service may not be expected. Yet it is true Miss Anna Ella Carroll did this thing, for which she makes claim for services rendered, and for which she is undoubtedly entitled from the War Department.

The Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, certifies to the justice of the claim in the most positive and unqualified terms. His statement is worth giving in his own words:

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1870.

On or about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss Carrol, as stated in her memorial, called on me, Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi River, and to adopt instead the Tennessee River, and handed to me the plan of campaign. As appended to her memorial, which plan I submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted. On my return from the South-West, 1862, I informed Miss Carroll, as she states in her memorial, that through the adoption of this plan the country had been saved millions, and that it entitled her to the kind consideration of Congress.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Col. Scott repeats this unreserved declaration in two or three different forms. The Hon. B. F. Wade is equally emphatic. He says that President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton both informed him that the credit of the Tennessee campaign was due to Miss Carrol. The Hon. O. H. Browning, Senator from Illinois, gives the same evidence with equal distinctness. Chief-Justice Evans of the Supreme Court of Texas goes further into details, giving the case of the memorialist far more fully and strongly than she presents it herself. The venerable Elisha Whittlesay joins in the same representations. Such legal authorities as Reverdy Johnson and Truman Smith say that the evidence is complete in her favor. Finally, the Military Committee of the Senate in the XLIst Congress, after maturely weighing the case, reported through their Chairman, Senator Howard of Michigan, that Miss Carroll had established her claim.

Let it not be said that Republics are ungrateful by ignoring services rendered in unofficial or unexpected quarters, in the moment of national peril. If Miss Carroll's plan, which was certainly adopted, saved millions of dollars to the country, it should not reduce the pride of the army to admit it, nor should Congress hesitate to reward those services, as it has often in the case of bearded bipeds, with less merit.

Alice Mason Sumner, the divorced wife of the late lamented Senator, has filed a petition in the Probate Court, asking that her name may be changed to that of Alice Mason, for the reason that "she has been divorced from her late husband, who has since deceased, and desires to resume her maiden name." The citation has issued, and the case will be heard before his Honor Judge Ames, on Monday, May 4, next.

Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor of Arkansas in 1872, on 15, took forcible possession of the Governor's office and ejected Governor Baxter. Serious trouble is anticipated. Governor Baxter has requested the President to aid him in regaining possession of his office.

A tornado which passed through Nashville, Tenn., on 15th, did damage to the amount of $100,000. The telegraph lines were prostrated from Union City to Nashville.

Archbishop Ledochowski has been convicted of violation of the Prussian ecclesiastical laws and sentenced in contumacium to dismissal from his see.

The Quarrel in Arkansas.

BOTH THE FACTIONS APPEALING TO THE ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON—ARMS AT THE ARSENAL REFUSED TO BROOKS.

This trouble arose out of the election held in 1872, when Brooks was clearly elected governor, Baxter by fraud obtained the office, and was sustained by the radical carpet-baggers, Brooks being a liberal republican. But Baxter did not let himself to the uses of those who voted for him, and his carpet bag friends became dissatisfied with him Brooks all the while kept low and watched his chances as a cat does for a mouse, and quietly went into court and was granted a writ of ouster, before Baxter knew what was going on. Brooks at once proceeded to the executive mansion with the sheriff, and put Baxter out by force, head over heels.

Washington, April 16.—The reports from Little Rock excite considerable interest here, and to-day the republican members of the Arkansas delegation called on the President and Attorney General, to confer with them regarding the troubles which have just assumed so serious an aspect in this state. Both the President and Judge Williams were assured that the question had already been settled in the courts, and that in the view of the delegation this should be the final decision. The following telegram, in addition to that of Baxter, has been received here:

Little Rock, April 15.

U. S. Grant, President, Washington.

Having been duly installed as Governor of the state of Arkansas by the judgment of the court, I respectfully ask that the commanding officer at the arsenal be instructed to deliver the arms belonging to the state now in custody, or hold the same subject to my order. J. S. BROOKS.

After consultation between the President and the Attorney General the following telegrams were sent:

Washington, April 16, 1874.

Hon. James Brooks, Little Rock:

I am instructed by the President to say, in answer to your despatch to him of yesterday, asking that the United States commanding officer at the arsernal be instructed to deliver the arms in his custody belonging to the state to you, or hold them subject to your orders, that he declines to comply with your request, as he is advised that your right to hold the office of Governor has been fully and finally decided by the courts of Arkansas.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Washington, April 16, 1874.

Hon. Elisha T. Baxter, Little Rock.

I am instructed by the President in answer to your despatch to him of yesterday, asking for the support of the General Government to sustain you in the efforts to maintain rightful government in the state of Arkansas; That, in the first place, your call is not made in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in the second place, that as the controversy relates to your right to hold a State office, its adjudication, unless a case is made under the so called enforcement acts for Fedral jurisdiction, belongs to the State court. If the decision of which you complain is eroneous there appears to be no reason why it may not be reviewed and a correct decision obtained from the Supreme Court of the state.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

BROOKS STILL IN POSSESSION OF HIS STOLEN OFFICE.

Little Rock, April 16.—There is but little change in the Gubernatorial muddle. Brooks holds the State House, which is surrounded by armed men, about a hundred in all with two cannon. Baxter's headquarters are still at St. John's College, in the suburbs of the city. He is preparing to retake to State House. About 1,500 stand of arms, belonging to the state, are at the arsenal. Both Baxter and Brooks have made a demand for them, but the demands are refused. Men are pouring in on every train. The city is rather quiet.

The new governor has issued a proclamation reciting the wrongs perpetrated upon him, and calling upon the people to rejoice that he is at last in office.

The state of affairs is very warlike in Little Rock, both Baxter and Brooks have gathered forces, and the former has declared martial law in Pulaska county.

The farmers of Oregon held a state convention last week, and nominated a full state ticket. The ticket was unanimously nominated as follows:

For Congress, T. W. Davenport, a farmer, twice a member of the Legislature; for Governor, Thomas F. Campbell, President of Monmouth College and editor of the Christian Messenger; Secretary of State, J. H. Doughett, a farmer, and ex-President of the State Agricultural Society; Treasurer, D. Beach, mill owner; State Printer, Wm. M. Heard, publisher of the Mountaineer, Wascoe county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. M. Oglesby, of Douglass county.

THE PLATFORM

sets forth that there is no hope but in the people to correct the extravagance and corruption prevalent in the State and national administration; officials paid by the government should devote their full time to the government.

The Oregon Statesman and Willamette Farmer of this date will hoist the Independent ticket. The Oregonian will follow suit to-morrow. One half of the press will indorse the ticket. The meeting was enthusiastic.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, on Thursday introduced a resolution in congress declaring that it has become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the contending parties, and accord to each beligerent rights and equal privileges and advantages in all ports and places within the United States. The springing of this question upon the country at this time is a dexterous movement intended to divert popular attention from the terrible exposures which are rapidly bringing Grant's administration into merited contempt. The passage of the resolution by congress would make prudent a change in the state department. If Mr. Fish's secretaryship has had any distinguishing features it has been a consistent subservience to the designs of the Spanish government in Cuba.

The Supreme Court of Spain upholds Archbishop Llorente against the Pope and ex-Captain-General Jovellar, and has sentenced Obera, the Pope's acting Archbishop, to imprisonment or banishment from Cuba.

The railroad war which began in July 1873, between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio companies, has just been amicably arranged, and freights and fares will be again raised to the usul standard.

While a lawyer was fighting over breach of promise case in Michigan recently, the plaintiff and defendant went off quietly and got married.

A LAWYER'S ADVENTURES.

Charity Repaid with Robbery—A Strange Story.

[From the New York Times.]

Mr A. B. Morris is a lawyer, and his place of residence is Watertown, N. Y. He came to this city about ten days ago, on his way to the South, and having some business to transact here, put up at the Park Hotel. He made an agreement with a friend to go to the Union Square Theatre. He had agreed with his friend to meet him at the corner of Broadway and Canal street at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. Morris arrived at the place of meeting rather early at the time and presently he was accosted by a young woman who was very neatly though poorly dressed, and of a most respectable appearance. She began by saying "Are you ready to go with me now, sir?" and then in apparent confusion begged his pardon for speaking to him. She said she had taken him for a gentleman she had seen in the Dollar Store.

She then went on to tell him that she was in great trouble and distress. "I have a dying mother and a sister in the last state of consumption," she said, "and I am unable to pay the rent of our room, and the landlord threatens to turn us out this very night if I do not pay." "Here," said Mr. Morris, "she began to cry, and great tears ran down her cheeks; there was no humbug there, for I saw them." He asked her how much she owed, and she told him $2. "But I don't want you to give me the money here, sir," she said "I want you to see for yourself that I am not deceiving you. I never asked for charity before, but when the panic came I was discharged, along with several other girls, from the Dollar Store, and since then have been unable to get any work. I live only a few blocks away from here, and if you can spare the time, I would like to have you see my mother and sister, and the condition which we are in."

"And, like a fool," said Mr. Morris, "I looked at my watch, and, seeing that I had yet half an hour to spare, I went with her. We went east from Canal street, and turned into a side street, and after a while we came to a house and ascended two or three steps, and entered a narrow hallway. There the woman opened a door on the right and asked me to walk in and wait until she could advise her mother that some one was coming to see her. The room was warm and comfortable; a fire was burning in the grate, and at the further end there was a lounge. In front of the fire, and nearer to it than the lounge, was a cottage bedstead. 'You will have to sit on the bed, sir,' said the woman, 'as there are no chairs. I will take off my shawl and go at once to my mother.' I had been warming my hands at the fire," continued Mr. Morris, "and at the woman's suggestion sat down on the bed, about two feet from the foot, the woman standing in front of me, with her shawl in her hands. Hardly had I seated myself when she sprang upon me like a tigress, throwing the shawl over my head. At the same moment I felt my feet grasped by some one under the bed. I then felt that I had to struggle for my life.

"I had $300 in money in my pocketbook, a draft for $150, and a $500 watch in my pocket. I could not see, as my head was completely enveloped in the shawl, but I felt a strong pull at my watch chain, but after ward I felt a hand in my pocket where my money was. I made a tremendous effort, and succeeded in throwing the woman over the foot of the bed. I then sprang up and freed my feet and rushed to the further corner of the room. There the woman again attacked me, but I knocked her down, and then, taking a large pearled-handled, silver-mounted knife, from my pocket I swore that if any one attacked me again I would put a bullet through him. The darkness of the room no doubt prevented them from seeing that the formidable revolver was only a pocket knife, and that was what saved me, I suppose.

"I then went to the door, and to my astonishment found it locked, bolted, and barred. I drew the bolt and took down the bar, but could not unlock the door, as the key was gone. Finally, I broke off the catch of the lock with the bar, and found myself at liberty. I rushed out through the hall into the street, and did not stop until I found a policeman. Then a reaction came on, and I felt utterly weak and prostrate, and no wonder, for I am firmly persuaded that I had only escaped death by a mere chance, and besides, the desperate struggle I had just passed through had weakened me considerably. I afterward went back over the ground with a policeman, but was unable to identify the house, although I did my best to do so. I am sure though," said he, "it is in either Elm or Centre street. Being a stranger in the city I had not noticed the locality when I went with the woman, and I was too much agitated to do so at the time of escape. After it was all over I examined my pockets and found that I had lost nothing. My watch was saved from the fact that the chain was very strong, and was fastened to my vest with a snap."

RELIGION OF THE HEART.

HOW SOME VERY ESTIMABLE PEOPLE KEEP SUNDAY.

Mr. Beecher's Sermon—A Discourse for the Orthodox—What Morality is Good for—The Hollowness of Form and the Vanity of Show—Eating out of Empty Dishes.

Mr. Beecher preached to an immense audience in Plymouth Church Sabbath morning, 12.

The text for the sermon was the last clause of the twenty-first verse of the seventeenth chapter of Luke: "For behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

This same declaration runs through the New Testament. Under different forms the truth was known in the Old Testament that the power of life did not lie in external things, but in the internal nature and disposition of man. But there was great emphasis put upon it by the Saviour and his disciples. You will find, for instance, the apostle in the fourteenth of Romans says, "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink." Now, meat and drink refers unquestionably to the sacrificial elements to the most solemn part of the worship of the Temple—that to which the Jews attached the most precious significance. The apostle says the kingdom of God is not in these symbols, but in righteousness, right living—that is, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost—and then, as if he had an eye to the thousand and one sects which prevailed, each one more or less holding it very uncertain whether anybody would be saved if they did not belong to them, he adds: "He that in these things of righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost serveth Christ, is acceptable to God and approved of him"—that is, he that hath these in his inward disposition developed is orthodox, put him in any sect you please. Set the diamond in pewter or lead or copper or brass or silver or in gold, it is a diamond in all settings; and so a man who has the spirit of Christ in him predominantly may belong to any sect—I don't care which one you call the lead or which the pewter or which the silver or the gold—to any of them; for it is the Christ disposition that makes him approved of men and accepted of God. The kingdom of God may be ministered to by external things, but the kingdom itself is the power within the mind, the force, the living force of the living man when he is inspired of God and lives according to the divine disposition. That is the kingdom of God. We are accustomed to hear it said that the kingdom of God is in the church. I hope it is; it would be hard for any church that had not one man that had the kingdom of God in him, and so the kingdom of God would be in the church; but the kingdom of God is in the individual. Whenever there is a single individual who has in him righteousness, joy, love, peace—when these distinctively Christian traits rule in him, there is the kingdom of God, and there is the whole of it. It is perfect in the individual. We are taught that men by nature are without holiness; we have been taught that by reason of the fall of our great ancester we all fell; that we are, all of us, inheriting a certain something, and among other things that we inherit a want of righteousness; that we are not good by nature; that we are not by nature holy—and that is just as true as can be, that by nature we are not. Whatever Adam had to do with it, one thing is very certain, that every man born into this life is born empty of the kingdom of God, and so he is born empty of walking, empty of seeing or hearing. We are told he lacks original righteousness; well, he lacks original nuceleness—(laughter)—also; he lacks bones, he is nothing but gristle at first, and he does not know how to move; he can't dance; he is empty of salitatory accomplishments, empty of painting, empty of arithmetic, empty of science; he is empty of everything almost; he is a mere bundle of emptinesses that are to be filled. So as men are destitute of every physical element they are destitute of spiritual elements. They begin below everything, and then gradually develop; rise up step by step and come on to righteousness, and not one whit more are they deficient in spiritual elements than in physical elements. It is the business of life to develop these, and the work of each man is to establish in himself that kingdom which is called the kingdom of God. It is only another name for education carried on to the higher forms of faculties. Moralists are like men that want flowers in winter; if they want twenty geraniums they have to put twenty plants in twenty different pots, and they get just what they seek for and nothing more. But when June and July come you don't get just what you plant in your garden alone; if you put in roses you get roses, but you don't stop there, for there is a great overshining influence that is bringing everything up; all nature broods and broods and brings forth. Now, there is the same analogy in the little petty virtues that men seek. One man learns to hold his tongue, and that is much to learn. I am unfortunate in this illustration, because the apostle says if a man learn to hold his tongue he can do everything else; but men are trying to be Christians by these specialties, whereas the truth in the New Testament is that a man who has been regenerated by divine love his soul ministers to all the rest. We don't come to this by chance but by choice; it is a matter of deliberate choice, and men get it slowly. But the beginning of spirituality in every man is this central disposition of divine beneficence; it is what the mainspring is to the watch. Morality is not a thing to be dispised; there can be no spirituality without morality; but alone, of itself, it is simply conformity to external standards, and it is good; nevertheless the kingdom of God is within you.

Mr. Beecher proceeded to criticise the methods by which men attempted to develop this kingdom of God. Some made too much use of conscience, which was like a New England housewife, that makes the house so intolerably neat and clean that no man can live in it.

A man's conscience is like those detectives I meet. I know them, although they have no shield on their coats. They come into a car or a steamboat and at a glance they measure everybody in the place. There are people with consciences just like that. You cannot thrive under conscience. Conscience is a step-mother, that knows how to wash, how to dress, how to whip, and she gives lessons, lessons, lessons, lessons, but very little bosom. Love is like a mother, and many a mother takes her child to her bosom and melts its depravity out of it; and there is more in one love crush to make a child feel guilty than there is in all the spanking in the world—(laughter)—though the arm be strong and the will good. Men that are attempting to build up the kingdom of God by mere conscience might as well try to organize summer in Westchester County—take the whole county as a job, and see that everything comes up at the right time. Stay at home; only let the air be warm enough and everything will come of its own accord at the proper time.

Continuing Mr. Beecher said that in churches too much attention was paid to external forms and not enough to this great spiritual element. A man might be selfish and mean and greedy and full of all uncharitableness and be considered a good church member, "but if he don't believe in the trinity out he must go. He is in a bad state if he don't believe 'in Adam's fall we sinned all.'" (Laughter.) Thousands and tens of thousands of Christians rise up on Sunday so conscientious they won't shave on the Lord's day; can't black their boots on Sunday; and they go to church, and the moment they are within the church doors they are very sober in their demeanor; they don't turn their appointed seat and wait; they go through the proper regulation singing and listen to the sermon, and on the way home they say: 'Our dominie was not quite so good as usual to-day—(laughter); the singing, though, was very good. Very fine the singing was. (Renewed laughter.) And they go home and walk in to their dinner very earnestly, and afterwards, being a day of rest, they sleep, and wake up after that, and wonder whether it would be wicked to read newspapers on Sunday, and they get the New York Observer—(great laughter)—which is a trap—half of it for week-days and half for Sunday—and they never can tell where the dividing line is, and when at last the sun goes down they feel 'Well, haven't I held out well.' (Laughter.) And that is called 'growing in grace.' (Great merriment.) Isn't that like eating out of empty dishes?" In conclusion Mr. Beecher spoke of his own advancing years, and that his life was fast passing away; but while yet here he felt that the burden was upon him to preach this doctrine of the kingdom of God in peace and joy and love. "It seems to me," said he, "the first and last glory of time and the hope of the world; and to me it is given to preach it with growing ardor and with increasing faith. May God grant, when some few more years are spent and you and I rise into the heavenly land, that we may move together with love around the throne of him who loves us; that we may become kings and princes in heaven."

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Jas. C. Williams,

(Successor to B. F. Rankin & Co.)

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS

AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

9mar74tf

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR

CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,

In short a full line of EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE. COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

5feb. y.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg.
Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-ly

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BOKING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice.

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan22-1y. Centre Hall.

FURNITURE.

J. CAMP & SON.

MILROY, PA.

We beg leave to inform persons going to house keeping, and others in need of Furniture, that we have a large assortment of Furniture on hand which we are prepared to sell cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere. Come and be convinced

BEDSTEADS,
TABLES,
SINKS,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, CHAMBER SETS, WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, CANE SEAT CHAIRS, &C. jan22 3m.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

IN THE CONRAD HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in

FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, Parlor and Chamber Sets,

SOFAS, LOUNGES,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,

In All Its Branches,

METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may22tf.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. R. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. Those are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Fall Goods!

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND F

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY APRIL 23, 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

——A SPLENDID CHANCE TO GO INTO THE HARDWARE BUSINESS.—Finding it very inconvenient and very expensive to carry on two stores, I have concluded to sell out either my Milroy or Millheim stand, (would prefer to sell in Milroy.) These are both good stands. Any one desiring to go into the Hardware business will find this a rare chance; any information in regard to what business has been done will be cheerfully given. If desired the Real estate in Milroy can also be purchased. Terms easy. Apply to

W. J. M'MANIGAL,
19 Mar 6t. Milroy Pa.

Miller & Son, take all kinds of Country Produce at highest market prices, in exchange for Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

☞For the convenience of our patrons at Millheim and vicinity, we have authorized Esq. Reifsnyder to receive subscription for the REPORTER, and receipt for same. 3t

——Gov. Curtin has returned from his Florida trip, and is said to be looking well.

——The Centre Co. Normal will begin at this place about the 20th of July, next.

——A heavy thunder gust passed over this section on last Monday evening.

——Prof. J. P. Leitzell's grammar school closes with a grand exhibition on Friday evening.

Spring being somewhat cold and wet makes it backward for farmers with their work.

——Dr. Schneck, a leading member of the Reformed church, died at his home in Chambersburg, on last Sunday morning. His funeral took place on Tuesday following.

——The past winter was rather favorable than otherwise for the grain in this section, with the exception of the cold spell, beginning of this month, which was somewhat severe on the fields. The fields however, do not have a discouraging appearance.

——The Tutens say Brown got out a petition and sent it to Gov. Hartranft, praying him not to appoint Mr. Orvis judge. Orvis was appointed and now we expect to hear Brown read out Hartranft and put him where he put Beaver, Blanchard, Shortlidge, et al.

——Mr. E. B. Rute, of Buffalo twp., Union county, boasts four dun horses, which hitched to his big wagon ladened with wheat, he drove to Lewisburg and had the "scene" photographed and wonders whether Centre county folks can beat that.

——The rails for the L. C. & S. C. R. R. were purchased in Pittsburg two weeks ago. Can not President Miller put a little more energy into the railroad, our people are very justly tired of the snail's pace with which it progresses. There was more speed promised and the road might now be completed had it been put through half as fast as promised.

——Wilson & Hicks still stand No. 1 in the Hardware business. They have the largest and finest establishment in this section of the state, and their stock embraces everything in that line of business. They offer extra inducements to builders, mechanics and others needing hardware, and will be found the most accommodating firm in Bellefonte.

——Mr. James Love, of Troy, Miami county, O., writes us, April 16: Very little wheat out here, except along the river and creeks—all froze out on clay uplands, but my wheat is No. 1, and I think I can take the REPORTER another year.

——A great rush at Wm. Wolf's old stand, since the arrival of his new goods, which is the finest ever brought to this valley. 1t.

——Hoffer & Kline, Bellefonte, is the stand farmers and others to make their purchases. Always good bargains.

——Millheim is getting up a brass band. Money has been subscribed to purchase instruments. Hope it will be a success.

——J. C. Rarich of Earlystown reports the following large eggs: One of 7¼x6½ inches; one of 7½x6, and a third one of 7¼x5½ inches.

——Crother's Sewing Machine Pitman, is a useful little invention which should be attached to every sewing machine. It prevents the "chuck" attending nearly all machines when operated as well as the wear in the main center of wheel, besides enables the operator to start the machine with the foot, thus obviating the necessity of using the hand for that purpose. Mr. Smith, of Milesburg is the owner of the patent, and may call upon our readers with the article.

——The council of the Presbyterian church, Centre Hill charge, sat as a court, in the Ev. church of this place, on Monday last, to try the case of John Shannon, against whom the charge of "falsehood and misrepresentation with intent to defraud," had been brought by parties connected with the Centre Hall M'f'g Comp. Dr. Hamill officiated as moderator. The hearing of evidence in the matter commenced at 11 a. m., and closed near midnight, quite a number of witnesses having been heard relative to alleged mismanagement of said establishment under Mr. Jno. Shannen as superintendent, leading to serious losses to certain stockholders of the concern. At the close of the testimony the members of the court respectively submitted their opinions upon the evidence before them, each one declaring the same totally insufficient to sustain the charge brought against the accused, which opinion was also shared by the moderator, Dr. Hamill, whereupon a vote was taken resulting unanimously that the charge against Mr. Shannon was not sustained. The members of the council were William Kerr, Joseph Carson, Philip Kemp and G. L. Goodhart.

——Dr. Runkle can boast of a remarkable fact in decending from his sulky, and even if "the infernal thing" gets on top. Nobody hurt, but a soiled overcoat and a scared nag were the consequences.

——Weather rather damp this week and don't suit farmers.

PENN HALL "SQUIBS."

The academy at this place, opened on the 13th inst., with about forty students. The present term promises to be the most interesting ever held in this place, and all this is due to the untiring energy, and general popularity of Prof. Kerchner.

Spring Mills, and our burg in partnership, had a runaway on Wednesday last, and are now both happy. There is something decidedly sensational in a runaway, especially when a fellow slopes with a pretty gal; but as the runaways were only two spirited horses, it didn't sensate worth a pycaune.

The academy students, have organized a literary society, which is to meet every Friday evening. A general programme of exercises will be had from time to time. Some of the boys are chuck full of speech. Some already spreading their orratorical wings, preparatory to a grand "flop." Shades of Clay and Calhoun!

Two fellows who had a lawsuit before Esq. Herring, turned the affair into a rough and tumble fight. E. S.

THE MAGIC INKSTAND.—What better or more useful article than this vaua'ble invention? It is a little treasure, costing but (2) two dollars, and makes ink enough to last a lifetime. No acid can effect it; no climate prevent its flowing brilliantly. It is just the thing wanted. Sold by all stationers, or by mail from R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., New York.

THE ARMY SOCIETIES.—Hon. John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, sent us the following circular:

HARRISBURG, PA., March 18, 1874.

The following is the programme arranged by the Executive Committee, for the meeting of the different Army Societies on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, in this City:

MONDAY, MAY 11.

Re-union of Ninth Army Corps at 3 p. m.
Re-union of Hartranft's Division at 5 p. m.
Banquet (Ninth Corps) at 9 p. m.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Re-union of Sixth Army Corps at at 9 a. m.
Re-union of Cavalry Corps at 10 a. m.
Re-union of Military Order of Loyal Legion at 10 a. m.
Re-union of Society of the Army of the Potomac at 11 a. m.
Governor's reception at 8 p. m.
Banquet (Society of the Army of the Potomac) at 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Meeting of Council of Administration, G. A. R., at 9 a. m.
Meeting of the National Encampment, G. A. R., at 11 a. m.
Banquet (Grand Army of the Republic) at 10 p. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE;

First Corps, General Robert B Beath.
Second Corps, Col W W Jennings.
Third Corps, Col Clayton McMichael.
Fifth Corps, Gen Wm McCandless.
Sixth Corps, Gen Jas W Latta.
Ninth Corps, Gen John I Curtin.
Eleventh Corps, Gen. Adolph Bushbeck.
Twelth Corps, Gen Joseph F Knipe.
Artillery Corps, Captain George W Durrel.
Cavalry Corps, Col H S Thomas.
Maj A. WILSON NORRIS, Chairman.
Maj Lane S. Hart, Secretary.

"Cover them over with Beautiful Flowers," by Stewart, is a New Quartette for Decoration Day. The sentiment embraced in the celebration is a beautiful one, and the Quartette named is certainly, both in words and music, wedded to the occasion. Everybody who loved the brave boys and cherishes the memory of our fallen heroes, will want to hear the song and as it is now in full rehersal wherever the day is honored—"Cover them over with beautiful flowers" will become very popular. It can be had at all Music Stores for 30 cents, or will be mailed for that amount by the publishers, Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

PROCTOR'S FAREWELL
Lectures on Astronomy.
I. Earth's Past and Future.
II. Life in Other Worlds.
III. Other Suns than Ours.
IV. The Infinities Around Us.
and
BROWN-SEQUARD'S
Lectures on the Nerves.
I. The Nervous Force.
II. Nervous Influence.
III. Indirect Nerve Force.
IV. Nerve Derangement.
V. Sumner's Sufferings.
VI. What Nerves May Do.
Published in full in
THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 15,
Now Ready.

This Extra also contains
Bayard Taylor's Famous Letter
on
"SCHLIEMAN'S DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE OF ANCIENT TROY."
And a lecture by Prof. C. F. Chandler on "The Germ Theory of Disease." Price (sheet edition) 10 cents per copy. Pamphlet edition, 20 cents. Fifteen *Tribune* Extras (sheet form) postpaid to any address in the United States for One Dollar, and circulars giving full details of the contents and price of all *Tribune* Extras free to any address.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

AN EARTH CRACK IN NEVADA—SERIOUS SPLIT IN THE FORMATION.

[Gold Hill (Nevada) News.]

About three minutes' walk in an easterly direction from Main street, Gold Hill, there is to be seen a wonderful phenomenon. The ground, either from an earthquake or some other cause, has recently split open for at least a quarter of a mile. The crevice thus created, starting at Fort Homestead, crosses the railroad track and thence pursues a nearly southerly direction down the west side of the canyon embraced between Fort Homestead and the hill beyond. It then crosses the canyon and extends for a considerable distance up the side of the hill last named. The crevice varies in width from one to twenty inches, and in places appears to be bottomless. The most interesting locality to visit first is directly east of Postmaster Bulwinkle's residence. In going to the locality indicated it is necessary for the visitor to cross the canyon named above. The crevice or chasm throughout its entire extent it as straight as an arrow, and is of recent origin. It was first discovered by our fellow townsman Mr. Fleming, an old prospector. That it is something more than a landslide is evident from the fact that it crosses the canyon in a direction nearly at right angles to the same. Our reporter, who visited the scene of the earth opening, lost all trace of the same at the fort. It is possible, however, that it extends northerly as far as the Imperial works. The ground upon which the town of Gold Hill is built seems to possess the element of instability, and in many cases the water pipes have pulled apart and the boiler beds have got out of position owing to this circumstance. The question, "whither are we drifting?" is a pertiment one. Any person possessed of ordinary curiosity, or having a taste for geological investigations, will be richly rewarded by visiting the scene of the phenomenon referred to above.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF POTTER TWP.—In account with John Hosterman, Overseer.

1873.	DR.	
Mar 24, To am't due twp at settlement		$143 21
1874		
Mar 25th, Am't of duplicate		751 15
		$894 36
1873	CR.	
Mar 24th By error in acc't of '72		$16 00
do Cash		1 00
Mar 25, 74 Am't for keeping paupers		463 83
do Exonerations		1 35
do Services		35 00
do Dr. P D Neff		30 00
do Percentage		37 55
do Cash at Audit		20 00
do Due at settlement		289 63
		$894 36

In acc't with D Gilliland, Poor Overseer.

1873	DR.	
Mar 24th, To am't due twp at settlement		$202 52
1874 Am't of duplicate		682 06
Mar 25, Am't refunded from State Hospital		24 00
do Cash from John Pennington		10 00
		$868 88

1873	CR	
Mar 24, By exonerations, R Lee		$2 32
do By cash		4 00
do 25, 74 keeping paupers		623 66
do By exonerations		14 20
do do Services		50 00
do do Percentage		31 60
do do Bal at Settlement		143 10
		$868 88

In acc't with P Sheffler, Road Supervsor

1873	DR
Mar 24, To Order from Jno Goodheart	$79 07
Mar 25, 74, To audit of dup	1009 28
	$1088 35

1874	CR
Mar 25, By audit of work	$830 96
do do exonerations	5 46
do do services	135 00
do do Cash at audit	40 00
do do Bal at settlement	76 93
	$1088 35

In acc't with S Royer, Road Supervisor.

1873	DR.
Mar 24th, To order from J B Lee	$182 72
Mar 25, To am't of duplicate	637 09
	$ 820 81

1874	CR.	
Mar 25, By am't of work		$626 20
do 25, do exonerations		9 47
do do Services		75 00
do do Cash at audit		84 09
do do Order to R Lee		26 05
		$ 820

1874	DR.	
Mar 25, Auditors Received Cash		$144 09
do Deduct Auditor's credit		84 00
do Bal in hand of Auditors		$ 60 09

1874	CR.	
Mar 25, By W A Kerr, (Clerk, '73)		$ 3 00
do W W Love, Auditor		2 00
do Jas McClintick		4 00
do Jas Gilliland		4 00
do J J Arney		1 00
do W W Spangler		2 00
do D Weidensaul room rent		1 50
do F Kurtz, printing		16 50
do R Lee		50 00
		$ 84 00

JAS. M'CLINTICK,
JOS GILLILAND,
J J ARNEY,
Auditors.

W. W. SPANGLER,
apr2-3t

We accept post-office orders on Bellefonte p. o. for subscription. Always safe.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Washburn Elected United States Senator.

Boston, April 17.—Mr. Washburn has been elected United States senator, having received 152 votes.

Boston, April 17.—During the recess between half past two and three o'clock, a communication was received and read from the Dawes men proposing a union on the name of Dr. Loring, which was rejected by the Hear men by almost a unanimous vote. Another proposition was received by the Dawes men that the Hear men should pass a resolution complimentary to Mr. Dawes and the Dawes men would then withdraw his name. They also proposed that but one more ballot should be taken to-day and the convention then adjourn to Saturday. Both the propositions were voted down.

The thirty-third and final ballot was taken at 3:10, and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 307; necessary to a choice, 154.

Washburn	152	Bank	4
Curtis	44	Phillips	1
Dawes	26	Gifford	1
Adams	15	Whittier	1
Loring	4		

The president stated that, it "appears that William B. Washburn is chosen senator," and declared the convention adjourned.

Boston, April 17.—The election of Gov. Washburn to the United States senate caused considerable surprise, as his name has had little prominence in the contest. The people, however, were growing impatient under the prolonged controversy, and the result, although unexpected, is generally well received.

THE IRON TRADE.

Threatened General Suspension of Work in Pensylvania—Secret Meetings of the Workmen—Many Establishments Closed.

Pottsville, Pa., April 14.—The probabilities of a rupture between the workers and the manufacturers in the Schuylkill and Lehigh iron regions are increasing. The trade at this time is excessively dull, yet the men are demanding an increase of wages. During the last few days general meetings of the iron works or the societies of the National Puddlers' Union have been held in the leading cities of the iron country. These conferences have in nearly every instance been conducted in secret. The result of the national meeting which took place at Reading a few days ago and in which 120 forges were represented by delegates from every iron-producing State in the Union, is of the greatest importance, inasmuch as it forecasts a general "stand-out" in the producing trade.

A large number of the leading producers have determined to close operations, some even going so far to declare an intention of suspending for the entire year. The following great establishments are already suspended: Pennsylvania Iron Company, Danville, employing 2,000 men; the Duncanon Mill, situated in Cambria county; the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, employing 4,000 men; the Susquehanna Rolling Mill at Columbia, C. E. Penneck's Rolling Mill at Coatsville, the great Crane Works at Catasaqua, the Reading Hardware Company, Guilfert, McManus & Co., Reading, and a number of others. Fully 12,000 men are idle. There are now fifty-three furnaces out of blast in the State, and, as an extensive manufacturer asserted the other day, by the first of July there will not be a single forge in operation.

A SALOON KEEPER'S DEATH CAUSED BY A VISIT FROM A PRAYING BAND.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

On Saturday the ladies called upon one of the principal saloons, the proprietor, Mr. L. Simpson, having refused to see the gentlemen, and were received very politely. He was asked if he thought it right to sell liquors, and responded, "Yes, as right as for grocers to sell groceries."

One of the ladies then read several passages from the Bible, remarking, "Let us see what the lord says." On hearing the scriptures relating to the anger of the Lord with drunkards and those who sell liquor the proprietor turned pale, trembled violently, and clutched the counter convulsively for support. The many lounggers in the saloon were stupified, and only offered assistance when urged by the ladies. On being led into an other room he cried several times, "Oh God! have mercy on my soul!" Immediately his tongue began swelling, filling his mouth to such an extent as to render it impossible to articulate.

The ladies did all in their power to render him comfortable, and a physician was called for, who on arriving pronounced it a case of apoplexy, and in a short time the man died. The community was of course stunned with the news, and the feeling for Mr. Simpson is intense. The ladies all agreed that it was the direct work of the Lord, and even some of the frequenters of the saloon acquiesced in this decision.

BALD MOUNTAIN.

An Eruption Imminent.

Raleigh, N. C., April 17.—Private dispatches received in this city this evening from Western Carolina report severe and heavy rumblings in Bald and Stone Mountains. On Tuesday last a trembling of the earth was felt more than one hundred miles from the mountains. The shocks are more severe than before, and it is firmly believed by scientists that an eruption is imminent.

THE LAST TRICK TO BRING TWEED FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

New York, April 17.—The reports of small-pox prevailing on Blackwell's Islands turns out to be the result of a conspiracy of the friends of Wm. M. Tweed on and off the Island to save him from being subjected to the discipline of the other convicts. Two convicts confess that their eruptions were caused by the application of croton oil. The orderly of the hospital has been dismissed, and a full investigation will be made, with a view to present all concerned in the affair to the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Steamer Tacna Wrecked—Nineteen Lives Lost.

Panama, April, 2.—The steamer Tacna which left Valparaiso on the 13th ult., when out to sea began to keel over. An attempt was made to throw the deck load overboard, but before anything effectual could be done the steamer upset, and, filling with water, sank in about fifteen minutes on the morning of the 14th. Nineteen persons were lost, all of whom, it is asserted, might have been saved but for the panic which seized the crew, and because two men ran away with a boat. A court of inquiry is investigating this most unusual accident.

TERRIBLE COAL MINE DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

London, April 15.—A shocking explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Dunkinfield, near Ashton-under-the-Tyne, Lancashire. One hundred men who were left in the mine alive after the accident have been safely rescued. There is intense excitement at Dunkinfield. The explosion was caused by the use of naked lights.

London, April 15.—Dispatches from Ashton-under-the-Tyne this evening report that fifty-three persons were killed by the colliery explosion at Dunkinfield and fifty bodies have been recovered.

A spar 99 feet long, 44 inches in diameter at the lower end, and 30 inches at the top, was run down the West Branch of the Susquehanna, this spring.

The Shipments of coal and other freights over the Tyrone Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, shows an increase thus far over 1873, of 53,858 tons, while the Broad Top coal trade shows a decrease of 16,399 tons.

The Raftman's Journal says: There are seventeen collieries in opperation along the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad and its branches, producing two thousand tons of coal per day.

Four negroes were hung at Thomasville, Ga., on 10th, three of them, named E. M'Cormick, Nimrod Austin, and Chas. Walker, for the murder of a planter named Hall, and Webster Lyons for poisoning his wife with strychine. Threats had been made that they would be rescued by some 500 negroes from Florida and portions of Georgia, but the military were held in readiness, and no attempt to carry out such threats were made. They were all hung in the jail yard, and after they were hung the sheriff admitted the public, mostly negroes, to view the bodies before they were taken down.

Another attempt at revolution was made at Lima, Peru, on the 16 ult. The scene occurred in the barracks of Santa Catalina, in that city. The plan of the conspirators was to seize the President, and get the other regiments to join. An agent of the government discovered the plot an hour before the time for acting. The ringleaders are in irons.

Active operations were resumed on Saturday before Bilbao. Gen. Manuel de la Concha has assumed the command of one of the corps of Marshal Serrano's army.

The Spanish army in the north has been heavily reinforced. It now numbers 40,000 men, and has 70 pieces of artillery.

LOUISIANA UNDER WATER.

Thousands of People Without Goods or Shelter and in Danger of Starvation—An Appeal for Aid to the National Government.

Washington, April 17.—The following telegraphic correspondence took place today:

EX. DEPT. STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, April 17.

President U. S. Grant:

The unprecedented rise in the Mississippi, aided by violent local storms, has caused a most disastrous overflow. Six or seven of the largest parishes of the State are already under water, and thousands of people, white and black, are without food or shelter and in danger of starvation. The emergency is so great that I feel constrained to appeal to you directly, asking the General Government, if possible, to extend to these poor people the same relief that was given in the scarcely more disastrous calamity at Chicago.

W. P. KELLOGG,
Governor of Louisiana

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Funeral of the Great Explorer.

London, April 19.—The procession at the funeral of Dr. Livingstone commenced to move at twelve o'clock, noon yesterday from the hall of the Geographical Society in Saville Row. The hearse was followed by twelve mourning coaches, then came the Queen and Prince of Whales carriages and numerous others of the nobility. The pall bearers were headed on the right hand by Stanley and on the left by Wainwright, the others were Drs. Kirk, Horace and Walter, Sir Thomas Steele, Col. Grant, Mr. Webb of Newstead Abbey, and Mr. E. Young.

The chief mourners were Dr. Moffat, Dr. Livingtone's father-in-law, and the dead explorer's two sons—Thomas and Oswall Livingstone.

The ceremony was impressive to a high degree. There was a full choral service. Dean Stanley, the sub-Dean and the Canons of Westminster Cathedral officiated. The "Dead March from Saul" was performed.

The coffin was covered with camelias and palm branches. An immense concourse of spectators followed the procession along the route. The stores were half closed.

The experiment of lighting street lamps with electricity, which New York hasn't money enough to try, is to be carried out in Providence, R. I.

Gold mines are reported to have been discovered in the mountains of Arkansas, near the Choctaw line. Miners and adventurers are flocking thither.

The Chicago papers report that on week days Gen. Sheridan dashes along the boulevard behind four Government mules, but on Sundays he trots out a team of handsome bays.

One day's whiskey raid in Rutland, is summed up as follows: Two ten-gallon casks and two jugs of whiskey, eleven bottles of cider, two barrels of ale, one pipe of gin and a bottle of claret.

The Mormons think they've got the original Bender, and console themselves with the reflection that even if they have not, their prisoner looks bad enough to have committed a dozen murders.

"And so they go," said a member of a Boston school committee, our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself.

In some parts af Georgia land is rapidly declining in price, if we may judge from occasional reports. In Houston county a plantation of 2,180 acres of oak and hickory lands was sold before the war for $25,000. Four years ago it was sold for $12,000, and about two weeks ago it was sold by auction for $2,129—less than a dollar an acre.

The Brazil Government seems to be very much in earnest in its contest with the Roman Catholic Church. Besides the conviction of the Bishop of Perambuco, the Bishop of Olinda has been arrested, and the Archibishop of Bahie has formally protested against the act. The bitter warfare between church and State appears to have had its origin in the clergy's efforts to suppress the order of Free Masons.

Queen Victoria, it is thought, will emerge from her long seclusion on the occasion of the visit to England of the Russian Czar, to the delight of her loving subjects, the London shopkeepers.

Five large ocean steamships have been lost within the past twelve months, namely the Atlantic, City of Washinton, Ismalia, Ville du Havre and Europe.

A relic of the ill-fated steamship Atlantic, in the shape of a passenger's ticket, printed in German and English, has been taken from the stomach of a salmon at St. John, New Brunswick.

Gov. Ames of Mississippi has held his long looked-for levee, but Mrs. Ames was not present. It was a very tame affair; plenty of negroes and carpet-baggers, but no women.

New York, April 20.—This has been an eventful day in Wall street. It opened with the failure of Messrs. Capron and Merriam, and the C. C. and I. C. pool, and this was followed by events which precipitated a panic on the stock exchange. The failures above noticed, were followed by various rumors, all of which tended to disturb confidence and unsettle matters generally.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias levari facias and venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Monday, 27th day of April, 1874, the following described real estate, viz:

All defendant's interest in and to certain lot of ground situate in the boro' of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, known and designated as lot No. 7, in the ground plan of said Boro' thereon erected frame dwelling house, wood shed and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Alexander Adams.

ALSO:

All those three certain messuages or tracts of land situate in the township of Gregg, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a chestnut oak, thence by land of Isaac Hettinger; S. 38° E. 29 perches to a stone; thence by same N. 50°, E 5 6-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of Polly Hettinger, N. 38°, W. 28 2-10 perches to stones, thence by land of Isaac Hettinger, S. 58° W. 5 6-10 per. to the place of beginning, containing one acre neat measure.

The second beginning at a chestnut oak thence along land of Isaac Hettinger, S. 50°, W. 5 6-10 perches to stones, thence along land of same, S. 35°, E. 9-29 per. to stones, thence along same N. 55° W. 29 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre neat measnre.

The third beginning at a pine tree, thence along land of Isaac Hettinger S. 64°, W. 162 perches to stone, thence by land of Daniel Livingstone, N. 31°, W. 53 perches to stone; thence by summit of Egg Hill, N. 59° E. 168 8-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Borell and John Sankey, S. 29°, E. 55 perches to the place of beginning, containing 51 acres 132 perches and allowance, together with the buildings, improvements, and hereditaments. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thos. J. Decker.

ALSO:

All that certain tract of land situate in Harris twp., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post and running along land of Geo Sheneberger 81° W 15 perches to a white oak, thence along land of A. A Henderson, S. 55° W 89 perches to a stone; thence along land of John Hasson, S 37° E 96 4-10 perches to W O thence S 624° W 7 perches to a stone, thence S 271°, E 127 perches to stone, thence along land of George Sheneberger N 72° E 94 5-10 perches to a stone, thence N 271° W 77 8-10 perches to W. O. Stamp thence N. 684° E 13 per to stone, thence along land of Joseph Moyer, N 27° W 98 perches to a post, thence N. 694° E 6 8-10 perches to post, thence 27° West 53 perches to place of beginning, containing 147 acres, about 125 acres cleared land, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John B. M'Williams.

B. F. SHAFFER,
apr9-3t, Sheriff.

Owing to what he regards as the unfavorable action of the International Commission in regard to tolls and tonnage through the Suez Canal, M. de Lesseps threatens to dismiss his pilots and extinguish the lights in the lighthouses.

Judge Madill of St. Louis is putting the lawyers who practise in his court under discipline. In one day he fined six of them five dollars each for violating the rules of pleading. One lawyer had his case dismissed because he wrote such an illegible hand that the Judge could not read it.

Colonel William Philips, late president of the Allegheny Valley railroad, left an estate valued at $250,000. It is said that he died without making a will, in which case, being unmarried, the estate will go to his brother and sister.

Col. Philips was also a director of the L. C. & T. RR.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th, at the residence of the brides father, near Snydertown Pa. by the Rev. J. A. Bright, Mr. Dennis Barner of Clintonville Pa. to Miss Mary C. Pealer of Snydertown Pa.

On 16, Mr. Aaron Thomas, of Aaronsburg, and Miss Maggie Witmer, of Buffalo Run.

On 16th of April, at the residence of the brides home in Pine Grove, by Rev. M. G. Earhart, Mr. Jacob M. Musser and Miss Salley C. Sample, both of Pine Grove Mills.

DEATHS.

On 20, in Haines township, Mrs. Rebecca Kreamer, wife of John Kreamer, aged about 87 years.

In Centre Hall Pa., after a protacted illness, William Harkins, aged 55 years 4 months and 15 days.

On the 15 inst., Elmer Miller, son of Michael and Amelia Hettinger, aged 10 months and 27 days.

On 18th, in Penn township, Mrs. Polly Hosterman, wife of Adam Hosterman, aged 58 years.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

Corrected by John M'Dowel, Grain Merchant.

White Wheat $1 50, Red 145.... Rye..... 70.....Corn 50 .....Oats 35.....Barley 80. 70.....Clover seed 4,50.....Potatoes 50 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 30.....Eggs 30. .....Plaster perton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buck wheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retails,50.. wholesale 7,25 to 7,50

MILROY MARKETS

Corrected by John M'Dowel, Grain Merchant.

White wheat 1,50....Red wheat 1 45....Rye 60.....Corn 50.....Oats 35.....Barley 80..... Cloverseed 4,00.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 25 per sack.....

Bacon 76.....Ham 15..... Butter 27.... Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

Chestnut Coal per Ton $5.75.....Stove Coal per Ton $6.50.....Egg Coal per Ton $6.50..... Limeburner's Coal per Ton $3.50

STENCIL CUTTING.

The undersigned having concluded to remain in the vicinity of Centre Hall, the present season, would respectfully inform the public that he will engage in the business of STENCIL CUTTING. Persons desiring Plates for marking handkerchiefs, clothing, grain sacks, farming utensils &c. will do well to give him a call. Notrouble to show samples. H. C. GALBRAITH,
apr16-4t Centre Hall.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

The Undersigned has for sale a large stock of Lumber at the Loop Sawmill, (lately Colyer's), consisting of

WHITE, YELLOW,
& PITCH PINE,
HEMLOCK, OAK,
POPLAR,
PALING, LATH,
SHINGLES,
HEADING,

and all kinds of Lumber generally used for building purposes. DRY WALNUT LUMBER always on hand. All kinds of Coopering done.

J. A. FLEMING,
apr9-3m Potters Mills.

H. H. WEISER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Sheetiron & Tinware,

Millheim, Pa.

All kinds of Tinware, constantly on hand and made to order.

Sheetiron Ware of every description, always on hand.

Roofing in Tin and Sheetiron done in the most approved and satisfactory style.

Spouting done to order.

Their stock of Tin and Sheetiron Goods is large and complete, and offered at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Their establishment has been enlarged and stocked completely throughout.

Satisfaction guaranteed, and all jobs promptly attended to. apr16-y

TO

Farmers & Builders

Having attached a PLAINER to our steam saw-mill, on the Seven Mountains near Foust's, we are prepared to furnish,

WHITE & YELLOW PINE
FLOORING & SIDING,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. SHINGLES & BILL LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, FENCING &c., FURNISHED TO ORDER.

I. & J. UNDERWOOD,
Millroy, Pa., or,
2,apr 3m Potter's Mills, Pa.

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

KRUMBINE & GROSSMAN,

respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that they have bought out the old stand of J. O. Deitinger, and have reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly.

Keystone Store.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

H. YEARICK & SON,

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c

No. 6 Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.

All kinds of country produce taken. Best Bargains in town to be had. nov20tf

BUTTS HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasona jane, tf.

Lime & Cement.

The best quality of lime, always on hand at the Centre Hall lime-kilns. Also cement, which is warranted to be of a superior quality. Apply to

apl9-tf GEO. KOCH.

PINE GROVE ACADEMY & SEMINARY.—The Spring Term will begin the first Monday in May, and continue twenty weeks, except a vacation of two weeks during harvest. Tuition and boarding at moderate rates. For further information address the Principal, JACOB RHONE, A. M., or Dr. J. R. Smith, Sec'y, of the Board of Trustees, Pine Grove Mills, Centre Co. Pa. ap9 3t.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 23oct-tf MILLER & SON.

Shortlidge & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE
Bellefonte Lime Quarries,

The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

DEALERS IN

Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.

jan30 73

Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

NEW GOODS

AND NEW

PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

at the

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte. July 19tf

GROCERY STORE:—

Woodring & Co.,

At the Grocery Store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa., opposite Hoffer Bro's, inform the public generally, that they have now and keep at all times one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries, such as

COFFEES,

TEA,

SUGAR,

MOLASSAS,

&c., &c., &c.,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of canned peaches, cherries, tomatoes, plums, green corn, dried apples, peaches, cherries &c.

In brief they have everything usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Call in ladies and gentlemen. Our prices are reasonable. We aim to please. oct9tf

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

ENGLISH ROOFING FELT,

Is found to stand well in all climates, being extensively used for Roofing Houses, Outbuildings, and Sheds; for Laying Floors, Gutters, Lining Granaries, Storehouses, or Walls, (either outside), and for placing Slates or Tiles. It is also a cheap and effective Ceiling on the underneath side of rafters of a Slated or Tiled Roof, and as a ceiling to Iron Roofs, counteracting Heat, Frost, and Condensation of Moisture.

The English Felt is put up in rolls of 25 yards length, by 32 inches in width, and containing a surface of 200 square feet.

THREE-PLY FELT,
For Roofing.

In Rolls, 26 inches wide, by 50 feet in length; each will cover a surface 10 feet square, or 100 square feet.

It is to be laid across the roof, shingle fashion, with a lap of two inches, and secured by nailing the edges with 3d nails and tin caps.

When laid, the Felt is to be painted with Mastic Roof Coating, and Sanded. The Mastic Roof Coating is mixed, ready for use, and is applied with a brush.

TARRED ROOFING FELT

Used extensively for Sheating Houses, and for Tar and Gravel Roofing, also for placing under Slate,

Farm Garden and Household.

Household Recipes.

TEA-CAKE.—One pound of flour, a quarter pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of sugar, four eggs, a very little soda, as much milk as will make a thick batter. Bake in a shape, butter and serve hot.

TO CLEAN WALL-PAPER.—Moisten fresh, dry calcined magnesia with pure benzole, and cork it for use; rub this on fresh grease-spots, and they will flee at once; if they are of long standing, spread the paste on the spot, and leave it till the benzole evaporates, then remove the mass carefully with a paper-knife, so as not to scratch the surface, and brush the magnesia away with a nice dry brush.

A POISONOUS ANILINE COLOR.—The dye-stuff called rosanilin, which gives a beautiful carmine color, is, it is stated, an arsenic-ferous production, allied to arseniate of lime, and is soluble in lactic acid. It is used in lithography and for painting wooden vessels, etc. As it is very poisonous, it should never be employed in confectionery, and bright sugar sticks should never be given to children.

MINCE WITHOUT MEAT FOR PARTIES.—Grate the rind of two or three lemons, and add to them one and a half pounds of beef suet, of apples, of raisins, of currants and of brown sugar, respectively, one-quarter of a pound of candied peel, a very little salt, some mace, nutmeg and cinnamon. Add a small bottle of any kind of fruit syrup preferred. Should be mixed only a short time before wanted.

MOTH PREVENTIVE.—The following recipe for keeping moths out of clothing is a favorite in some families: Mix half a pint of alcohol, the same quantity of spirits of turpentine, and two ounces of camphor. Keep in a stone bottle, and shake before using. The clothes or furs are to be wrapped in linen, and crumbled-up pieces of blotting-paper dipped in the liquid are to be placed in the box with them, so that it smells strong. This requires renewing about once a year.

RAISED NUT CAKES.—Make a sponge over night, with one quart of new milk and half a cake of dry yeast, dissolved in a gill of water. In the morning, if it is light, add half a pint of butter, a pound of sugar, three eggs, half a nutmeg, half a teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, and flour enough to make a dough somewhat stiff; knead well, and set to rise; let it get very light, and then mold and put it into a pan, thoroughly buttered; when very light, again turn the pan.

ROLLS.—One quart of flour, one cup of milk, three tablespoonfuls of lard or butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half cup of yeast. Put the flour in a dish, make a hole in the centre, put the yeast, milk, lard and sugar in without stirring, and stand till noon. Then stir all together, mold in a little more flour, and let it rise till two hours before tea-time. Roll out a little thicker than pie crust; cut out with a pint pail cover; after cutting, butter very slightly, fold over, and rise fifteen minutes before baking.

AN EXCELLENT DOMESTIC CONFECTION.—Orange-peel, preserved in sugar, is one of the most delightful confections which a family can use, far superior to the extracts sold in the shops. The peel should, of course, be perfectly clean, and should be cut in long, thin strips. Stew in water till all the bitterness is extracted, then throw away the water, and stew again for half an hour in a thick syrup made of a pound of sugar to one of peel, with water just enough. Put away in a cool place for flavoring puddings, pies, etc. For this purpose it should be chopped.

Bran and Corn Meal for Cows.

It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk. From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great producer of milk, and is being used considerably among dairymen. A farmer of Chester county, by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran as with pure corn meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn cobs is so very small that this result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob aiding to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distension and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals before digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two Hungarian grass has leomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers, and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed.

Lima Beans.

It is strange more Lima beans are not grown both for market and for domestic use, both in summer and winter. They are now extensively and successfully canned with corn, and make a most relishable dish for the table as well as an exceedingly nutritious one. James Roberts, Horsham, Pa., is a successful grower, and is reported as describing his mode of growing the crop as follows:

"The ground was a low piece, which is frequently overflown from a creek close to it. It was manured broadcast with stable manure, and ploughed in. No manure of any kind was used in the hills. Hills planted four feet apart each way, with four beans to each hill; which were made on the level surface, and covered one inch deep. Planted May 10, worked and kept clean with horse and cultivator, poles not put in till runners of beans were 12 to 18 inches long. No pinching process was practiced, they being allowed to run at will, and made a very large growth, completely covering poles, and running from one to another. When the frost came and killed the vines they were loaded down with beans quarter grown. The beans were not started in a hot-bed at all, and not soaked previous to planting."

Measuring Hay.

To measure the contents of a stack of hay proceed as follows: If it is a round stack, tapering to a point from the ground, measure the width half way between the ground and the peak of the stack; multiply this width by itself, and divide the sum by 7,854; this will give the average area of the surface covered by the stack. Then multiply that by the height from the ground to the point where the width was measured. If these measurements are feet, the sum found is the cubic feet in the stack. If the hay is timothy, orchard grass, millet, or Hungarian, 500 feet will make a ton, or a cube eight feet each way. If the stack is very solid, and was cut when dead ripe, 350 feet will make a ton, or a cube of seven feet each way. If the hay is mixed with clover, about 700 feet, or a cube of nine feet each way, will make a ton. If it is all clover or light meadow grass, or red-top, 800 feet will be required to weigh a ton, unless it is pressed very hard, when about one-third must be made. These estimates are made from notes of a great many stacks and mows of various kinds, and will give a fair average.

Water Pails.

Wooden water pails whether to be used in the kitchen or at the stable, should receive two or three good coats of gum-shellac varnish, dissolved in alcohol, well laid on both inside and outside. This will last a year or more before the wood will begin to soak in water. It is much better than lead paint for the inside of pails. Lead is poison and soon peels off in flaky, glittering feather, and then the pail soon shatters and get very heavy to lift; besides which they rot fast and leak through the pores of the wood. Shellac can be procured of any painter, ready mixed, and, if corked tightly, will keep any length of time.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The U. S. House Judiciary Committee decided that no provision should be made in the law distributing the Geneva award for reimbursing any insurance companies in losses sustained by them under policies insuring vessels which were destroyed by Confederate cruisers ..... As Martin McCue with his wife and baby was driving on board a ferryboat at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the boat started and the horse backed until all went overboard. Mrs. McCue was struck by the horse and did not live three minutes, nor did her body sink. The babe was drowned ..... Paine and Ward having been driven from New York with their pigeon shoot, had it near Stamford, Conn. The match was for $1,000 and the championship of the world. The conditions of the match were that each should shoot at 50 single pigeons, H and T ground traps, at twenty-one yards; and secondly, at twenty-five pairs of double birds from plunge traps at eighteen yards rise. The one who killed the most in 100 to win. Paine killed 85 birds to Ward's 78. Ward is a one-armed man, who loads his own gun and traps his own birds.

At Jacksonville, Kansas, an old man named Ames was killed by his son-in-law, named Pierce, the result of a quarrel growing out of family troubles. Pierce was arrested and confined in the Calaboose, when a mob took him out and hung him ..... The Manchester Print Works, in Manchester, N. H., were sold at auction for one million dollars. Samuel R. Payson, of Boston, was the purchaser. It is understood the sale will leave but little for the stockholders after the debts of the corporation are paid. ..... The Joint Committees on Finance and the Centennial of the Philadelphia City Councils agreed upon favorably reporting an ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 to aid in erecting buildings for the Centennial Exposition in Fairmount Park—$200,000 for a conservatory, and $800,000 for a machinery hall ..... The U. S. House approved the Brunotute Indian treaty. It will pass the Senate also. This treaty opens to settlement $4,000,000 acres of rich mining country in southwestern Colorado ..... Thomas Calkin, an ex-policeman of Vicksburg, Miss., attacked J. W. Lavins, local editor of the *Vicksburger*, cutting him in the neck with a knife. Lavins then shot Calkin twice, killing him instantly ..... At the meeting of the U. S. House Committee on Civil Service Reform, Gen. Butler offered a resolution proposing to prohibit the employment of two persons bearing the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, or brother and sister, either by consanguinity or marriage, in any Government Department at the same time ..... Several persons in William Strang's family, Stapleton, N. Y., have been poisoned in some unknown manner.

The Messageries Maritimes steamship Nile was lost on her last voyage from Hong Kong to Yokohama, and eighty persons were drowned. Among them were the Japanese Commissioners to the Vienna exhibition ..... The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologn was arrested for violating the Ecclesiastical laws. The arrest was made without any demonstration ..... Union College, in Schenectady, has just received from a friend the generous gift of $50,000, to be made immediately available for educational purposes ..... The wife of John Bansing, of New York, died last August. The husband was strongly attached to his wife and when she died he neglected his business and frequently visited her grave in the cemetery of the Evergreens. He prostrated himself on the ground and, seemingly deranged, ate the phosphorus from a bunch of matches, and died in great agony ..... Mrs. Emily S. Parker, of Brooklyn, hanged herself in her cellar with a skipping rope. Grief at the loss of a child made her insane ..... James Kelly and John Halloran of Harlem, were arrested on a charge of assaulting Walter Gibson, formerly editor of the *Harlem Local*, with a slung shot. Subsequent to the assault charged against Kelly and Halloran, one of Mr. Gibson's eyes was burned out by nitric acid, which some one threw into his face in the street ..... An inquest was held in the case of Joseph Grant Wheeler, in New York. One of some boys who were playing threw a stone, which put out one of his eyes. Lockjaw set in, and Wheeler died. Joseph Nagle was arrested, but the jury could find no evidence against him and he was released. The boys were six and twelve years of age respectively ..... John M. Bennett, of Boston, fought with his wife. His head was pushed through a show window, and his whole scalp nearly torn off by the glass ..... In the inquest over the bodies of the two men who were killed by the railway accident in Jersey City, the jury fixed the responsibility upon McClellan, the telegraph operator, through whose blunder the trains met. McClellan is in jail.

THE RED LIGHT.

"Maggie, is the light there?"

"Yes, father."

"Is it a *red* light?"

"Yes, father, but don't go out to-night, please don't—stop at home for your own Maggie's sake."

They were father and daughter—these two speakers, and the only occupants of the little cottage that stood by the cliff, near the booming sea. In a pleasant little cottage, where everything was kept bright and cheerful by Maggie; her mother had been dead many a year. They ought to have been happy, and would have been but for circumstances which will be made known as we progress in our story.

Quite a number of people lived in the neighborhood of the cliff—one of of whom was named Joe Clay. If there ever was a singular character dwelt on the face of the earth, this same Joe was one. He sold liquor and when the red light shone from his window you could have had liquor for cash or for credit. Once in a while Joe would have what his neighbors termed "moral fits" come over him and would wake up to seeing how much misery he was causing by his traffic and how wrong it was for him to deal out the liquid poison.

At such times the red light was withdrawn from the window and a white one was placed in its stead. If this light was seen you might as well try to walk off with the State House as to induce him to let you have a drop of liquor, for he wouldn't do it—neither love nor money would tempt him to depart from his resolutions.

How often and often Maggie wished the white light always was shining there. On the railway a red light signifies danger, as much as did the one in Joe Clay's cottage to the heart of Maggie.

"Now what's the use of your wanting to deprive me of having a pleasant evening once in a while, Maggie?" said the child's father.

"Because it is going to be a wild and dark night, father, and you always appear so dazed like when you come home from the Clay cottage that I fear you will lose your way and make a misstep and fall over the cliff. Oh, it is so lonely here for me when you are gone, and I get so nervous and fearful sometimes, that I don't hardly dare to look over my shoulder—the very stillness often makes me cry aloud for fear," answered Maggie.

"There's nothing can harm ye, child; go to bed when I am gone and get to sleep, and I'll wake ye up bright and early in the morning with a father's kiss."

"I could not go to bed, much less go to sleep, knowing you were out. Do stay home, and I'll sing to you all the songs I know, and you shall tell me all about dear mother."

There was a tear in the old man's eye, but he wiped it away, saying as he did so, "Now Birdie, don't feel so badly; I'll not be gone long anyway, and maybe I'll bring you back something nice."

"I'd rather have you stay at home with me than all the nice things you could bring."

"Well, I can't stay for all that, and all your whimpering and whining can't prevent me from going."

"Won't you let me go with you?"

"No, I won't. A pretty thing it would seem to have a girl in Joe Clay's bar-room. Why 'twould look just as if I didn't know how to take care of myself."

Maggie pleaded no more, she knew from experience—poor child—that it would not be of the slightest use, so she was obliged to let her father have his own way and saw him leave the house going in the direction of the red light.

An hour passed and Maggie had never felt so lonely before. It grew darker and darker outside, the wind had risen and the rain commenced to come down in torrents. Fitful flashes of lightning would for a moment light up the scene, and then die away only to make the darkness denser than it was before. The windows rattled in the casements and the door shook as though some one was striving to gain an entrance. The child crept close to the fire as though for protection. The old clock struck the hour, but Maggie was so nervous she did not catch the number tolled and so she raised her eyes to see. As she did so she caught sight of a lantern hanging from a beam.

"There, if father hasn't forgotten his lantern," exclaimed Maggie to herself. "How ever will he find his way home without it such a pitch dark night? Supposing he should have started before this—he would certainly lose his way. The liquor he gets at Joe Clay's would get into his head and he might fall over the rocks way down into the dreary moaning waves. Perhaps I shall never see him again. I know what I'll do. I'll just take the lantern and go after him."

She did not seem to think of the wild storm outside or the perilous and dark road she had to traverse—all she appeared to remember was that her father was in danger and that it was her duty to rescue him from his peril if it were in her power to do so.

She covered over the fire with ashes and, having taken all due precautions against a conflagration she wrapped herself in her cloak, tied her hood closely over her head and with the lighted lantern in her hand started forth on her merciful errand. Her progress was slow, for even with lantern alight and the red light shining in the distance but dimly, the road she traveled was full of deceptive holes, into any one of which she might stumble unless she took heed where she placed her little feet.

The wind was high and would often strive to whisk her cloak from her shoulders and snatch the lantern from her hand, but bravely and nobly did this child keep on, praying all the while to God to give her strength to get to the hut of Joe Clay's—praying God to keep him there until she had placed the lantern safely in his hands.

Ever and anon would her light be thrown on the surrounding objects, fearing if her father had fallen on the way she might miss him. The red light never seemed so far off to Maggie as it did that night—it seemed to keep going farther away the more she advanced towards it. What if it should not proceed from Joe Clay's house at all but merely be some "will o' the wisp" attracting her towards the sea and then into it?

At last it shone brighter and brighter and Maggie knew she was near her journey's end. Then she could hear loud voices above the storm—then she approached the window and peered in—she could see Joe Clay and four other men seated around the table, smoking and drinking, but her father was not one of them—her father was not in the room!

Maggie's heart sank within her—a blinding flash of lightning shot through the sky. Maggie gave one wild, piercing scream and fell prostrate below the window.

The scream called the men from the room and as they gazed out into the darksome, boisterous night, this was the scene presented to their view.

A little figure drenched through with the rain, lying on the ground clasping in her cold hands the lantern. They thought she had been struck by the lightning, but she had only fainted from exhaustion and excitement.

"Why, bless my soul!" exclaimed Joe Clay, "If it haint Mark Gordon's little gal, Maggie! What could have brought her out such a wild and uncanny night?"

They soon knew well enough, for the child opened her eyes and, looking vacantly about, exclaimed: "I've brought the lantern, father;" then, as if the memory of not seeing her parent came to her mind, she added, "He is not here. He is dead, and Maggie will never see him more."

"Don't take on so, little one—your father's not dead—he's sound asleep in my chamber; he was drowsy like, and so I thought I'd best put him to bed. He wanted to go home, but I was determined he shouldn't; as he was persistent, I jest put him in my room and turned the key upon him," said Joe Clay.

Maggie told her story to the men assembled there—it struck deep down into their hearts and the roughest of them felt a twinge of conscience.

"See here, my men," Joe Clay says—and Joe was himself the speaker—"if this wee slip o' a gal had died out in this storm, I should always have felt that I murdered her—yes, jest as much murdered her as if I'd shot her down. Now, from this time forth and forevermore as long as I live on these premises, the light that shines from that window shall never be the danger signal *red*, but the purer one of *white*, and you every well know what that means, eh?"

"It means that you'll sell no more liquor?" said one of the men.

"Precisely so, and you know when I put the white light in the window you might as well try to make mountains walk as for me to sell liquor."

It was a wise resolve of Clay's—better and wiser still that he kept his resolution. It made the cliff better, and the dwellers on it happier.

Maggie's father—when he learned how much his child had imperiled her life to save his—forswore the use of the wine cup, and did all in his power to make Maggie's life far pleasanter than it had been before. He never strayed from his hut at night—he told her tales of the dead mother while she listened, and, at their close, would sing him sweet songs of home and heaven. Such is their present life—may their future be as calm and peaceful as it has been since the banishment of that ill-omen in Joe Clay's window—the red light.

The Amended Finance Bill.

The following is the United States Finance bill as amended:

A Bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SECTION 2. That $46,000,000 more in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter; and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes on Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

SEC. 3. That each national banking association, now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption in circulating notes from associations of cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

THE ORGAN as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good Organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the Smith American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for good work and fair dealing.

XLIIId CONGRESS,

SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS, of W. Va., offered a substitute to the finance bill providing that $50,000,000 in national bank circulation shall be withdrawn from the States in excess and issued to the States having less than their proportion. Rejected—Yeas 20, nays 31. Mr. Merrimon, of N. C., offered, as a substitute for the third section of the bill as reported by the committee, the following: That $46,000,000, in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter; and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act of July 12, 1870. This was adopted by a vote of 33 to 19.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minn., from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Placed on the calendar. The bill is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill, unchanged except in minor matters of detail. It proposes to incorporate Gardner C. Hubbard and his associates as the Postal Telegraph Company on condition that it shall contract with the Postmaster-General for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph and at rates and in accordance with provisions elaborately prescribed in the bill, and heretofore in all essential features fully published.

Mr. CRAGIN, of N. H., presented a memorial, signed by the survivors of the Polaris expedition, setting forth the privations which they suffered on the ice floe during a period of 196 days, and that they are still suffering physically and pecuniarily; that they were promised a handsome reward on their return, but none shipped; and that the German Government gave the members of its expedition $1,000 each. They ask such relief as may be proper in the premises, and that the Exquimaux Hannah and Joe be given any necessaries for relief. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of Mrs. Mercy Hall, widow of Capt. Hall, of the late Arctic expedition, for a pension. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. In presenting the petition Mr. Sherman said he knew of no case which appealed to the sympathy of the Congress of the United States as much as this. Capt. Hall died in the service of his country, leaving his wife and children in destitute circumstances. The petition is indorsed by Prof. Henry, Gen. Sherman, and other prominent persons.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, introduced a bill giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Custis Lee, son of the late Gen. Lee, to the Arlington estate, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A petition accompanied the bill, in which the petitioner states that the property was devised to him by his grandfather, and that the title of the Government to the property is defective. He, however, recognizes the sacred use to which the property has been put, and has no desire to unfairly profit, but he should be compensated for his right therein.

The bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was taken up, the pending question being on referring it to the Committee on the Judiciary. Messrs. Conkling and Frelinghuysen advocated such reference. Messrs. Thurman and McCreery opposed it, and favored a committal of the subject to the Committee on Finance, which was adopted after some discussion.

Mr. Conkling's amendment to the currency bill is as follows: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize an increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States," was rejected by a vote of 31 to 27. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved as an amendment to the section authorizing the increase of $46,000,000 national bank currency, the following: "And each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes on Government deposits; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, upon which balances no interest shall be paid. Adopted by a vote of 29 to 24.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, by yeas 29 to nays 24.

The bill, as passed, reads as follows: That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SECTION 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States, as provided in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes on Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Me., introduced a bill to relieve ships of vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases.

Senator MORRILL, of Vt., from the Finance Committee, said he regretted to report unfavorably on the Senate bill providing for the resumption of specie payments, and for free banking. He had no right to disclose what took place in the committee; but it was well known that committees are made up of old numbers; and, in one of seven members, where three favored the bill, and three opposed it, with the seventh one alternately mixed, the report had to be unfavorable. He would, however, ask that the bill be placed on the calendar together with the adverse report. So ordered.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, introduced by request a bill to secure anti-monopoly ocean cable communications between Europe, America, and Asia.

HOUSE.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a competent person to obtain and report authentic information regarding the seal fisheries and fur trade of Alaska, the condition of the natives, &c., with a salary of $8 a day and actual traveling expenses. Mr. Schumacker, of N. Y., in discussing the resolution related how Henry Haven and A. S. Willets of New York had long ago formed a fur seal company, and sold their interest for four millions of dollars, and how the monopoly was now owned by Hutchinson in Hamburg, Parish in Paris, and London. He characterized it as one of the most gigantic swindles of the age.

Mr. SAWYER, of Wis., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to legalize a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. Passed.

The bill for the appointment of an agent to obtain information in regard to the fur and seal trade of Alaska was passed.

Mr. SPEER, of Pa., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether the system adopted by the managers of the national military asylums of deducting fines and forfeitures for breaches of discipline is in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the pension laws adopted.

Mr. CROSSLAND, of Ky., from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case, that Mr. Young, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pa., from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, made a report on the subject of the alleged violation of the Eight-Hour law in the New York Post-Office building that the law is not being violated in the works done under the Government supervision, and that as to the work done under contractors there is no way of enforcing the law. Mr. COX, of N. Y., believed the Eight-Hour law should either be carried out or repealed. It had not been carried out in the public buildings either in New York or elsewhere. Mr. PLATT, of Va., denied Mr. Cox's statement as to the violation of the Eight-Hour law on the public buildings, and declared that the law was enforced on every public building by the express orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WOODFORD, of N. Y., from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill providing that no officer of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive or be paid for his own use or benefit any money or property of the United States except his salary or compensation, or that no public property shall be used by officials, or by any person for private purposes. The act not to be so construed as to prevent the payment of all actual and necessary traveling expenses when traveling on the legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their office. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., inquired how the bill would effect the Collectors of Ports, whose compensation was made up largely of fees. Would it restrict them to their salaries and no more? Mr. WOODFORD replied that it would. Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., offered an amendment by inserting the words "or make any private profit or use of the labor or service of any person employed by the United States, which labor or service is paid for by the United States."

The Lion and the Unicorn.

James I. was the first who united the lion and the unicorn heraldically, adopting the latter beast from the supporters of the Scottish sovereigns. The conjunction of those animals on an ecclesiastical vestment of the period of the Reformation must be attributed to religious symbolism rather than to any heraldic arrangement; the lion typifying fortitude and strength, while the unicorn is typical of fortitude and chastity. As such the former may have reference to the Lord, "the Lion of Judah," and the latter may be an emblem of the blessed Virgin Mary. The tradition with regard to the unicorn, that it never would be caught, except by a virgin, and that if its skin was defiled it pined away and died, is well known. Its capture was a favorite subject with the mediæval artist. I have before met with these animals as a powering for a vestment, I think, among the inventories in Sir William Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's."—*Notes and Queries.*

Consumption.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D., WORLD'S DISPENSARY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs produced by an acrid and impure condition of the blood, which circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites the scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposition of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. Another prolific exciting cause of the development of scrofulous disease of the lungs, or tubercular consumption, is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which extending along the mucous lining membrane of the throat, trachea and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs, and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption itself is not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to children is unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble vitality would never suffer from consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. When the liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly pours off the effete, poisonous materials of the blood, the lungs, as has before been shown, become irritated. The general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient has a dry, hacking cough—that liver Cough! Small minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove the tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual treatment.

There is no rational way to cure consumption except to purify the blood. Those poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of the real disease, is relieved. You thereby *strike at the root of incipient consumption and cure the patient.*

From the properties and remedial effects of my Golden Medical Discovery, the reader will readily understand why it has been so successful in curing this fatal malady.

With it I have arrested the hacking and harassing cough, the night sweats and hectic fever of the consumptive invalid, snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my Discovery, must soon have fallen victims to that relentless foe. God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude, flatter, and then disappoint the afflicted by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed, as many do who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds.

But if my *Golden Medical Discovery* is employed in the first or early stages of the disease, I know from ample observation and actual tests in hundreds of cases, that it will positively arrest the disease and restore health and strength. From its wonderful power over this terrible disease, I thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive cure; but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for *Bronchitis, and all severe coughs*, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted. I wish to mention a most wonderful nutritive property which it possesses, and which so peculiarly adapts it to the wants of the consumptive and the scrofulous. The nutritive properties possessed by Cod Liver Oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by my Discovery. It is astonishing to see how it builds up the solid muscle, and increases the flesh and weight of those whose systems are reduced below the usual standard of perfect health. The following testimonial fully confirms all that I claim for my Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of Consumption.

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION. A WONDERFUL CURE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. It had not been carried to mature in the public buildings either in New York or elsewhere. Mr. PLATT, of Va., denied Mr. Cox's statement as to the violation of the Eight-Hour law on the public buildings, and declared that the law was enforced on every public building by the express orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WOODFORD, of N. Y., from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill providing that no officer of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive or be paid for his own use or benefit any money or property of the United States except his salary or compensation, or that no public property shall be used by officials, or by any person for private purposes. The act not to be so construed as to prevent the payment of all actual and necessary traveling expenses when traveling on the legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their office. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., inquired how the bill would effect the Collectors of Ports, whose compensation was made up largely of fees. Would it restrict them to their salaries and no more? Mr. WOODFORD replied that it would. Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., offered an amendment by inserting the words "or make any private profit or use of the labor or service of any person employed by the United States, which labor or service is paid for by the United States."

In another letter Mr. Spencer says: "I have had a remarkable experience. Those familiar with my past illness look upon my present condition of health as an almost miraculous restoration. The physician who treated me during a part of my illness, and who is probably the best surgeon and old school physician in this city, said to me, last summer, that 'according to the usual course of things, a man in the condition you were in a year ago ought to have died.'" Those who are inclined to be skeptical and who may doubt the authenticity of Mr. Spencer's testimonial, will have their skepticism removed by addressing a short note to him. I hope no one, however, will annoy him with long letters, as although he feels very grateful for his restoration to health and is willing to aid in spreading the glad tidings of relief to other sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, yet if one out of a thousand who read this testimonial, should write him a letter asking an answer, he would find little time to do anything else than write replies. I hope, therefore, any who do write him will say but a few words, and not for get to *enclose a postage stamp* for a reply or you cannot expect him to answer.

Mr. Spencer is a gentleman very widely known and, among those who know him, no one would pretend to question his statements, nor doubt his sound judgment.

His testimonial is only a fair sample of thousands of others received from those who have been cured of Lingering Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, of severe diseases peculiar to Females, and many other forms of disease, by using my Family Medicines, after they have been pronounced incurable by eminent physicians. I have more testimonials of this kind in my office than one man can lift, yet I had no room for them here, having already trespassed upon the columns of this paper more largely than I had intended when commencing this article upon Consumption.

Having a Picture Taken.

The operator is just about to withdraw the cloth. His back is toward you. The index finger of his unoccupied hand marks the place for the eye. Every nerve in your body is braced for the ordeal. The cloth is drawn, and the noiseless and unseen fingers of the prepared plate are picking up your features one by one and transferring them to its mysterious surface. What an influence is this you are under and which you cannot explain, which weakens every nerve and unloosens every cord and muscle, and sets free upon and over you a myriad of sensations you never knew before. The eye of the camera glares upon you like the eye of an offended and threatening power. Prickling sensations are felt in under your scalp, and a heat evolved within with amazing rapidity flushes to the surface of your body and leaves it pierced with a thousand pains. You stare at the mark with an intensity that threatens to obliterate your sight. Heavens! how slowly the time drags. Your eyes grow weaker and weaker, filling with water as they die out. You know they are closing, but you cannot help yourself. Will he never put back that cloth? A thousand reflections upon your appearance, on the sounds in the street, on things irreverent and disastrous to your composure, flood your mind, and take such hold upon you that you cannot shake them off. And yet no move to restore that cloth. He stands like a statue cut from flint. And you—quivering from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, with eyes blinded by tears, with perspiration oozing from every pore, and every muscle strained until it seems ready to snap and let you down upon the floor a mass of disfigured and palpitating flesh. He need not put up the cloth *now*. The opportunity which he controlled to reproduce you in perfection is gone. It matters not now how it looks, only that you may get away and be at rest. You grow hysteric in your despair. It settles down upon you like a cloud compressing your throat within its grasp until your breath surges back on your lungs as if it would rend them. A weight is pressing upon you. You struggle to wrench yourself free from the dreadful oppression, and yet not a muscle of your body is in motion. What dreadful thing is this? You must shriek; you —— The cloth is up—the thirty seconds have expired, and you are photographed.—*Danbury News.*

EDWIN FORREST'S WIFE.—The executors of Edwin Forrest have effected a settlement with the divorced wife of the deceased by paying her $95,000, she agreeing to forego all her claim for this sum. It was deemed probable that her divorce in New York would not prevent Mrs. Sinclair from laying claim to all of Forrest's estate, as he left no heirs by consanguinity. This settlement, therefore, may be regarded as a wise and reasonable method of clearing the estate and insuring the execution of the tragedian's will respecting the "Actor's Labor Home," for the erection and support of which it provides, and at the same time gives Mrs. Sinclair sufficient to keep her handsomely.

Come, and Let Us Reason Together.

To the afflicted in body, we offer a few words of plain, practical reasoning. No matter under what form of sickness you labor there is one great truth you should ever keep in mind, viz: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart, for it has nothing to feed on; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants; the relief which these afford is temporary and deceptive, leaving